The New-York Times.

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BOTH PARTIES PREPARED

INDIANA REPUBLICANS QUIETLY AWAITING VICTORY.

EVERYTHING TENDING IN FAVOR OF GARFIELD—MORE ACCESSIONS FROM DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL RANKS—EXPOSING THE NEW BOURBON SECRET SOCIETY—ENTHUSIASTIC CLOSING MEETINGS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—Many a local election canvass has closed with more public symptoms of interest and excitement in this city than are shown to-night at the termination of the Presidential contest. Yet the reports from all parts of the State show that the people are very thoroughly aroused, and the managers of both parties count upon a reasonably full vote. Of course, it will not be so large as in October, but the aggregate will be proportionally larger than might be expected with so decisive a verdict at the October election. The Democrats have done some effective quiet work, the results of which may be shown in certain strong Democratic localities, but the overwhelming tendencies in favor of the Republican Party cannot be overcome, and there is no fear expressed by Republican managers of a smaller plurality than was given to the State ticket three weeks ago.

Mr. J. M. Studebaker, Vice-President of the great Studebaker Wagon Works, at South Bend, is out in a letter this afternoon, saying: "After a careful consideration for the future welfare and prosperity of the country, the black man as well as the white, the poor as well as the rich, I believe it the duty of every loyal citizen to support the Republican Party of to-day. So I shall to-morrow cast my first Republican Presidential vote for Garfield and Arthur." Mr. Studebaker has been a life-long Democrat. Two well-known and prominent Nationals of this city have declared for Garfield. With these indications in all parts of the State, the Republicans are confident there will be enough gains from the Democratic and National Parties to fully offset any advantage over their October vote the Democrats may secure by their close personal work of the last two weeks. No one of the leading Democratic managers ventures to make a prediction of success to-morrow, but they express the hope that, for reasons that have been given, and by the use of money freely to-morrow, the State may be carried for Hancock and English.

George C. Gorham is in receipt, to-night, of the detective's report of the inside workings of the secret organization which the Democrats have been operating in various parts of the State, and from which so much is expected. It is an oath-bound society, with passwords and ritual something after the manner of the Knights of the Golden Circle. But howsoever attractive and effective such an organization may be, there has not been time enough for it to accomplish much. Its existence is only an evidence of Democratic desperation. The Nationals of this city will vote their State and national tickets over to-morrow, but it is not certain the election officers will take the trouble to count them. In Lafayette the Democrats will vote their State and county tickets, probably with the view of being ready to bring a case in the Supreme Court to test the validity of the October election if thought best.

Both parties closed out to-night with mass-meetings. In and about the Court-house there were at least 6,000 Republicans, and fine meetings were held simultaneously in the several court-rooms. Speeches were made, among others, by Judge Test, a leading Greenbacker, and Judge Jacob B. Julian, brother of George Julian, Jr., who last week renounced the Democratic Party. The wigwam was well filled by the Democrats. Mr. Landers presided, and addresses were made by Mr. Hendricks and Mr. McDonald, the speech of the latter was especially addressed to the Greenbackers. He urged them to vote with Democrats to-morrow, because they were alike and equally interested in the overthrow of the national banks and national currency and the maintenance of greenbacks. If the Republicans should succeed, the Greenback idea would be extinguished and the legislation of the country be controlled by the national banks. The Democracy were pledged to the wiping out of the national banks, with their organized capital. In all this he was as much a Greenbacker as the most rampant National in the land. The pool-room is very quiet. What little betting is done is in favor of the Republicans carrying Indiana, New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, and a solid North. The only wagers offered by the Democrats are that Garfield's vote will not be as large as Porter's, which the Republicans do not claim, anticipating a decided shrinkage in the aggregate poll.

In their speeches to-night both Hendricks and McDonald alluded to the Morey letter, but were careful not to say directly that they believed Garfield wrote it. Mr. Hendricks said, whether he wrote it or not, it was unfortunate that he had to do so much denying, and it was in harmony with his known sentiments and votes on that question in Congress. Mr. McDonald brutally remarked that the nominee for the Presidency of the United States and a New-York newspaper scribbler were both on trial, the one for lying and the other for forgery, and it was hard to determine what the verdict would be, either in the court or in the breasts of the American people.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—The best opinion in regard to Indiana, here, is that Garfield's majority will exceed Porter's by from 3,000 to 5,000. There will be a falling off in the vote in that State, but the Democrats will, in all probability, suffer from it more than the Republicans. The tariff issue continued prominent until the close of the canvass, and many votes were made by it. There have been no substantial indications yet that English has opened a fresh barrel, as it was predicted he would in November. That there is some money to spend somewhere, however, is shown by the fact that a gang of 140 repeaters left here for Indianapolis to-night.

MR. JOHN C. NEW'S ESTIMATE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This State is not doubtful. The disaster of Oct. 12 created great apathy among the Democrats, which will cost them several thousand votes. The Republican success will bring out many habitual "stay-at-homes" who have hitherto thought voting useless. Many changes have occurred in our favor since Oct. 12 and none against us. The current is running strong for Garfield. The Democratic leaders do not seem to be trying to stem it. I look for a majority of from 10,000 to 12,000. J. C. NEW,

Chairman Republican State Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Nov. 1, 1880.

BULL-DOZING IN CONNECTICUT.

INTIMIDATING REPUBLICAN RAILROAD EMPLOYES ON THE EVE OF ELECTION.

STONINGTON, Conn., Nov. 1.—A bold Democratic dodge was set on foot this afternoon, yet with proper effort it may be caused to react upon the parties connected with it. The following letter was printed to-day and is being placarded everywhere in this vicinity:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, THE NEW-YORK, BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD CO.

DEAR SIR: In the note received from you this morning you further state that in Stonington and Groton Republicans have misused their positions in this company to help their party. If you can obtain for me the names of the parties who are responsible for such proceedings and will furnish me proper proofs, I will thoroughly investigate the matter, and will take steps to prevent such occurrence in future. Very truly,

S. D. BABCOCK, President.

It will be noticed that the above letter bears no date and no address, and is of itself a complete bull-dozing document, as the politics of the President, Samuel D. Babcock, is known here as well as in New-York to be Democratic. The major portion of the railroad employes holding positions are Republicans, and the effect of this letter will be to counteract their influence through the use of the President's position, or, in short, to intimidate them from taking any special part in the important election now at hand. Our citizens denounce the scheme as one sprung upon the voting community at a time when it is too late to meet it. There is no doubt that many timid men will be bull-dosed by the letter. The whole affair is in keeping with other acts of desperation resorted to by the Democratic Party. Notwithstanding the various tricks used by the Democrats, Connecticut is sure for Garfield, and old Stonington will contribute her share of effort to accomplish that result.

OHIO REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT.

GOV. FOSTER PREDICTING OVER 30,000 MAJORITY—MANY DEMOCRATS DESERTING OR NOT TO VOTE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 1.—The outlook the night before the election is such as to encourage the Republicans, who are actively at work in all parts of the State. The confidence is all on the side of the friends of Gen. Garfield, and the tide that has recently set in has had a most discouraging effect on the Democratic Party. Gov. Foster returned this morning from an extended tour of the State, and, so far as he was able to judge from what he saw and heard of the demoralization in the large Democratic strongholds, he expresses the opinion that Gen. Garfield will receive a much larger majority than was given the Republican ticket in October. The Governor says: "My prediction is that we will carry Ohio by 329 with two ciphers added, and further, that we stand a fighting chance in Tennessee, Virginia, Florida, and Delaware, in addition to every Northern State." Chairman Nash, of the Republican Committee, predicts 30,000 for Garfield in Ohio. The Hon. Frank McKinney, of the Democratic Committee, claims New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, California, and Colorado for Hancock. The Pacific States are claimed on the ground that the forged letter has been effectively used on the Pacific slope. While the Democratic leaders are claiming the election of Hancock, the rank and file take no stock in such claims, and the managers have very little encouragement from Democratic voters, many of whom have signified their intention of not voting at all. A prominent German Democrat stated to-day that he believed the vote for Hancock would be much lighter than that cast in October. Many have gone over to the Republicans, while double that number will not vote at all. "This," said he, "is the fact in the case, especially among the Germans, who regard the Presidency as already settled." This state of affairs exists all over the State, and the frantic appeals of the State Committee fall flat, and have no effect whatever, so far as the Germans are concerned. The fact that the sporting fraternity are offering from 5 to 15 per cent. for bets on the general result has had a most depressing effect on Democratic voters, and a large number of "floppers" are reported to-day.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Everything is looking well in Ohio to-night. Republicans are so full of confidence that they will not make as great exertions as they did in October. It is believed, though, that the falling off from this cause will be fully made up by the accessions from Democrats and the floating class of voters that always goes with the winning side. It is estimated, therefore, that the Republican vote will be about the same as in October, and that the Democratic vote will fall off several thousand, leaving the Republicans in a majority on the Electoral ticket of from 32,000 to 36,000. Some figures are as high as 40,000. Richard Smith, of the *Gazette*, says 30,000. The talk at the campaign head-quarters at Columbus is 35,000. The thorough organization of the Republicans in October has been retained, and extra efforts will be made to get voters to the polls. Business men continue to take a lively interest in the success of the Republican ticket, and many millions of dollars will be represented among the ticket-holders of this city.

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 1.—The Presidential campaign is closing very quietly here. The Republicans are earnest and full of interest, though activity has subsided since the State election. There is still less among Democrats, and little confidence. In different parts of the county there have been many changes among them; prominent Democrats have announced their intention of voting the Republican ticket. It is believed that there will be a gain in the county of fully 200 and in this Congressional district of 500. Republicans here acquainted with the outlook in the State place Gen. Garfield's majority at 30,000.

WHAT MINNESOTA WILL DO.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ESTIMATED AS AT LEAST 25,000—THE CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 1.—The only estimates upon the result of to-morrow's election in this State are those made in the First and Second Congressional Districts, which are claimed by the Democrats as doubtful. The majority on the Electoral ticket will be anywhere from 25,000 to 30,000 Republican. Possibly even the larger figure will be exceeded, as the aggregate vote will be the largest ever cast. In the Third District there is a square contest between the Hon. W. D. Washburn, Republican, and Gen. H. H. Sibley, Democrat, and Washburn will have anywhere from 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

In the First District, where there is a triangular contest between Dunnell and Ward, Republicans, and Wells, Democrat, there will be from 3,000 to 6,000 majority for Dunnell. Unless there is a secret combination between Ward and Wells, Dunnell's friends claim that the total vote will be about 47,000, of which Dunnell will receive 20,000, Wells 15,000, and Ward 12,000. Ward's friends claim that he will be elected, but do not give figures. The probability is that Dunnell and Ward will divide the Republican vote in the large counties in the eastern part of the district about equally, and that Dunnell's majority will come from the frontier counties, where there has been a great increase of population, and the vote cannot be readily estimated. In the Second District, some Republicans will vote for Roebler, Democrat, on account of the old disaffection. Garfield's majority in the district will be between 4,000 and 5,000, probably, and Strait's possibly 1,000 less. There is a vigorous effort to gain Republican votes for Roebler by pasters and split tickets.

PENNSYLVANIA GREENBACKERS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 1.—The following letter has been received by E. S. Watson, Chairman of the National Greenback-Labor Executive Committee:

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Oct. 30, 1880.

E. S. Watson, Chairman National Labor Greenback Committee:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your telegram of yesterday asking me if I would agree to accept the nomination of our party for Judge of the Supreme Court, I immediately telegraphed you "No." This day I was surprised to receive from you another telegram, dated yesterday, informing me that I had been made the nominee by the unanimous choice of the committee. Though duly appreciating and feeling thankful for the honor thus conferred, I must say that I am very sorry your committee did not nominate some more suitable member of the party; but after some reflection I have come to the conclusion that my duty to our party requires that I should not decline under the circumstances. Very truly yours, &c.,

SAMUEL CALVIN.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN CHANCES.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Advices from Kentucky alone are cheering to the Democrats, and there, even, there are some discouragements. The Democratic Electoral ticket will probably be elected by 50,000 majority, but there will be at least one Republican Congressman elected, and not unlikely three. The Campbellite vote will not go for Garfield to any great extent, politics in most cases being preferred before religion.

A WHITE LEAGUE DISTRICT

HOW DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN ARE MADE.

THE RECORD NECESSARY FOR A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE—WOUNDED MANY TIMES—DIFFICULTIES OF MAKING A POLITICAL CANVASS IN LOUISIANA.

DELTA, La., Oct. 26.—Perhaps nowhere in the South is there to be found more glaring evidences of the fraudulent and violent methods of the Bourbon Democracy than in the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana. On anything like a fair vote it is Republican by not less than 10,000 majority. Gen. Morey, Republican, once carried it by 13,000. In 1876, when a reign of terror was begun in all the parishes in the district back from the Mississippi River, and when the colored vote was almost entirely suppressed by violence and fraud, Mr. Leonard, Republican, still carried the district by 4,000. Taken together the Hill or back parishes are strongly Republican, while in the river-fronting parishes of East Carroll, Madison, and Concordia, which go to make up the district, the black Republicans outnumber the Democrats ten to one. Notwithstanding these facts, however, the White League has succeeded in so intimidating and suppressing the colored vote that at the last two elections not only have the Republican majorities been overcome, but large Democratic majorities have been returned from three of these four river parishes. Under the immediate command and direction of Gen. Floyd King, the present Congressman and Democratic candidate for re-election, armed bands of strangers have from time to time invaded the Parishes of Concordia, Tensas, and Madison, started a regular system of violence and intimidation, and so terrorized the colored people that free political thought and action is no longer enjoyed by them. In addition to these outrageous methods the Democrats have recently effected a very appropriate counterpart, which is somewhat more amiable, but no less villainous. This latter method is applied in cases where the former and more barbaric one fails in its operations. It consists in substituting a ballot-box, Commissioner's return, certified to by affidavit, and tally-sheet all sworn to which is prepared days before the election. By intimidation the colored man is kept away from the polls, and by the false ballot-box, Commissioner's certificate, and tally-sheet, he is made to vote the Democratic ticket, though he be a hundred miles away. For example, where a precinct stands 491 Republican to 9 Democratic, 491 Democratic and 9 Republican ballots are placed in the false box so as to make the number of votes in the box correspond with the registration and poll lists. In addition to these frauds and infamies, which are not always denied by their perpetrators, it is almost impossible to make any canvass at all in many portions of the district. The colored people are not permitted to attend political meetings or to hold meetings among themselves, nor are Republican speakers permitted to give free expression to their political convictions and sentiments.

Gen. King, the Democratic candidate, knows that under the most favorable condition of things in his own party, it is utterly impossible for him to be elected by fair means. But now his own party is divided against him, in consequence of which he will not poll two-thirds of its vote. King is therefore endeavoring to incite the white people of the district to renewed hostilities against the black men, all of whom will vote Republican tickets if they have an opportunity. Gen. King, in the most unblushing manner, appeals to these white people to use any means in their power to suppress Republicanism, and justifies it upon the "higher law" principle. Not long since he and his traveling companion, Mr. Fanning, made speeches at Lake Providence, and King occupied a seat upon the platform immediately behind his canvasser, who said to the colored people: "If you black men want your votes counted see that you cast Democratic ballots—if you don't vote right we will count you right—and don't you forget it.'" King is in a desperate straight in consequence of the disaffection which pervades his party, and will not scruple to resort to any means to obtain a certificate of election from the Governor of Louisiana, and, reduced as he is to desperation, ugly work may be expected from some of his partisans.

Under these circumstances it may well be imagined that there was some difficulty found in getting any Republican brave enough to take a nomination in the district. At last, however, Col. B. H. Lanier, of Lake Providence, consented to do so. No man is better fitted for the task. He has at least had abundant means of becoming thoroughly familiar with the methods of his opponents. During the campaign of 1876, for being an active Republican worker, and a Northern man, on the night of the 5th of August he was attacked at Lake Providence by four White Leaguers and shot through the shoulder and hand. Wounded as he was, he still, by well-directed fire, beat off his assailants, disabling two of them for life. On the 20th of August, 1878, Col. Lanier was attacked by a paid assassin named Conners, who had sworn to rid the country of "the carpet-bag Radical." His oath was not fulfilled. Col. Lanier killed him on the first fire. Other plans have been made to murder him. He has defeated them all, either killing or wounding and driving off those who assailed him. With this record it was thought that Col. Lanier would be able to go through the district and make a canvass. He has done so, and, though he has received no aid from any of the committees, he is sure that he will receive a majority of several thousand votes. It is assured, however, that he will be counted out. He can only look to a Republican majority for justice.

GARFIELD'S WORTH ACKNOWLEDGED.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 1.—The forty-sixth annual convention of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity was held at Amherst Oct. 27 and 28. There were delegates present from the Union, Amherst, Hamilton, Colby, Rochester, Rutgers, New-York, Western Reserve, Madison, Brown, Marietta, Syracuse, and Michigan Chapters. During the session the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, Gen. James A. Garfield, the President of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, is the nominee for the Presidency of the United States; and

Whereas, The Delta Upsilon Fraternity, in convention assembled, recognizes the purity and strength of his character and his statesmanlike career; therefore,

Resolved, That the Delta Upsilon Fraternity extend to him its hearty support in the coming Presidential election.

The public exercises were held in College Hall on Thursday evening. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, of New-York, was the orator and Mr. Francis G. Burgess, of Dedham, the poet. President Robinson, of Brown University, was elected an honorary member.

WHAT TENNESSEE WILL DO.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Tennessee will elect a Republican Governor, but Hancock's majority will be from 30,000 to 40,000. The editor of the Knoxville *Chronicle* telegraphs to-night that Hawkins, Republican, for Governor, will be elected by a plurality of 10,000 over Wright, Democrat, and Wilson, Repudiator; that 35 of the 100 members of the Legislature will be Republican, and that two Republican Congressmen, Pettibone in the First and Houk in the Second District, will be elected.

AN INDIGNANT DEMOCRAT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Mayor Harrison commenced an action of libel this morning against the *Tribune* Company for charging that he deliberately counseled the Democrats to go to the polls early on Tuesday, and there to defy the authority of United States Supervisors and Marshals, Deputy Sheriffs and Judges of Election, and to break down the boxes, put in their ballots, and run the polls themselves. The Mayor claims that the charges on the part of the *Tribune* are wholly false and malicious, and transcend even the license of political controversy. The damages are placed at $50,000.

A WARNING IN PORT JERVIS.

REPUBLICANS WORKING TO COUNTERACT PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The excitement over the approaching election is growing more intense as the day approaches. The town is Democratic, Tilden in 1876 having nearly 500 majority. The Republicans have been active during the campaign, and hope to reduce very materially the majority. The Democrats have become desperate; they threaten to block up the polls and drive away the Republicans, and the local authorities, who are Democratic, propose to aid them as far as may be possible. Special policemen have been sworn in to serve at all of the polls, and it is seriously thought that a riot is premeditated, and that the officers will see that the Republican poll-workers are arrested, thus preventing them from watching the polls. Threats are already being made openly that the efficient Republican workers will be attended to early in the day. But to offset this, the Republicans have had 20 Deputy Sheriffs appointed who know their duty and dare exercise their authority. In the Fifth Election District, which, according to the census, contained only 860 voters, 1,140 names are registered, over 300 being fraudulent. In the Fourth District there are over 100 names fraudulently registered. These have all been marked for challenge, and it is thought that a large part of them can be prevented from voting. The Democrats held a secret meeting Sunday evening to which none other than a few of the chief leaders were admitted. It is reported that the arrangements were completed to carry the day fraudulently. In the meanwhile the Republicans are not resting on their oars, but are preparing themselves for hard work to-morrow, which they will surely have if the avowals of the Democrats to make it hard for the Republicans on election day are carried out.

Already the Democrats have begun their threatened deeds. They are printing and circulating bogus Electoral tickets, which they will attempt to pass as Republican Electoral tickets. In the place of some of the Republican Electors they have printed Democratic nominees for this position, hoping by this means to deceive some of the voters and gain a few Electoral votes. They have also caused the arrest of one of the most efficient workers of the Republicans, and from present indications more arrests are liable to follow. There is much indignation over their action.

DENVER AGAIN QUIET.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 31.—At this time, 11:30, everything is quiet, the mob having dispersed; but a large Police force is patrolling the streets, and the Militia are ready for action at a moment's notice. The report of a Chinaman having had his ears cut off was a mistake, but several had their queues cut off. All the saloons are closed, with orders to remain so until after election. The rioters gutted every China house in town, with two or three exceptions. One Chinaman was hanged over his front door, and several were badly beaten and wounded with stones and other missiles. In nearly every instance the Police rescued the Chinamen through back doors while the mob was forcing the front doors. Four or five rioters were slightly wounded, and one seriously, he having been shot in the right side.

DENVER, Nov. 1.—The active response of the citizens to the call of the authorities effectually checked the mob, and by midnight a very perceptible improvement was developed, which has steadily continued. Early this morning a squad of the miscreants raised a disturbance near the Post Office, but within 10 minutes it was estimated that a thousand citizens, nearly all armed, were on the ground, and all the rioters at that point were arrested and sent to jail. Several hundred warrants have been sworn out by the officers, and between 200 and 300 arrests have been made. The city is now considered absolutely secure against any revival of mob rule. The indignation among all classes is intense and earnest. Should lawlessness show itself in any form or at any point it will undoubtedly be checked by the sternest and most convincing means employed in such emergencies.

CHICAGO DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Last week Judge Rogers, Democrat, of the Supreme Court, issued an order empowering the Sheriff to appoint 300 Deputy Sheriffs to assist in preserving the peace at the polls on election day, to-morrow, upon the understanding that one-half of the number should be selected from each party. Sheriff Hoffman, Republican, selected 300 Deputies, but confined his choice entirely to Republicans. This morning Judge Moran, Democrat, of the Superior Court, granted an order vacating Judge Rogers's order upon the ground that the conditions upon which it was granted had not been fulfilled.

In rendering his decision Judge Moran said he was furthermore moved to revoke the order by the great and growing tendency to surround the polls in this country with force. The decree to have soldiers and Deputy United States Marshals and Deputy Sheriffs and policemen and special policemen at the polls was a manifestation of a tendency that was destructive of our American institutions. "Such a tendency must cease," he said, "or if we keep on as we are drifting it will come to this, that we will have to appoint all the voters of each party Deputy United States Marshals, Deputy Sheriffs, policemen, and special policemen, arm them with clubs and revolvers, and let them go to the polls and settle their political differences by wage of battle. There are 400 or 500 regular Police officers in the city whose duty it is to keep the peace." After the decision the dismissed Deputy Sheriffs were immediately called into the office of Marshal Hildrup and appointed Deputy United States Marshals. Mayor Harrison has had a large number of special policemen sworn in to preserve the peace to-morrow.

Three hundred United States Deputy Marshals were sworn in to-night, making 800 in all. A like number of special policemen have been appointed and sworn to assist in keeping the peace to-morrow. At midnight the best judgment that can be formed is that there is no more reason to fear unusual disturbance at the polls to-morrow than at former elections. However, some persons appear to think that the very presence of so many antagonistic officers at the polls may precipitate a conflict. There is every indication of a close and exciting contest in this city to-morrow for political ascendency, and it is not likely the result of the election will be known until a large share of the votes has been counted.

A BOURBON SCHEME CHECKED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 1.—Effort was made to-day before Judge Bryan, in the United States Circuit Court, to secure an injunction to prevent United States Deputy Marshals from performing duties outside of the city to-morrow, and to curtail the instructions of United States Supervisors of Election. Ex-Judge Magrath who, it will be remembered, trampled on his gown in 1860 while United States District Judge, presented the case against the Government, and District Attorney Northrop and ex-District Attorney Corbin—the latter by request—defended the officers. Magrath's argument, as might have been expected, was a complete defense of State rights and against the power of the Federal Government to enact laws to prevent bull-dozers and ballot-box stuffers from cheating the Republicans. Mr. Corbin showed the worthlessness of the claims made, and, by numerous decisions outside of that rendered by the Supreme Court, advanced convincing arguments that the instructions issued by those officers were in accordance with law. Judge Bryan decided that he could not interfere with the Supervisors; while he believed Marshal Wallace had exceeded his powers, it was too late to interfere. The decision caused much enthusiasm among Republicans and corresponding depression among Bourbons.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

QUESTIONS FOR SETTLEMENT IN THE EAST.

DERVISH PASHA REACHES DULCIGNO—GREEK AGENTS INTRIGUING AMONG THE TURKS—A NEW SERVIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople says Dervish Pasha, the newly-appointed Governor of Albania, reached Dulcigno on Saturday.

A dispatch from Badsio says: "Gen. Petrovich, the Montenegrin commander, has gone to Antivari, where he awaits the arrival of Riza Pasha. Dervish Pasha, the Governor of Albania, has left Salonica for Scutari. He was expected at Antivari on Sunday."

A Vienna dispatch says: "Though the recall of Riza Pasha is not yet mentioned, there is no doubt that Dervish Pasha will take the direction of affairs."

A dispatch from Paris says: "Telegrams have been received here, stating that Greek agents are intriguing among the Turks, Albanians, and Montenegrins, to prevent a solution, in order to irritate the powers to resume the settlement of the various questions."

BELGRADE, Nov. 1.—A new Ministry has been formed, with M. Pirotschunatch as President of the Council and Minister of Justice; M. Mistovich, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Garaschanin, Minister of the Interior, and M. Lesckjanin Minister of War. The young Conservative party is predominant in the above combination.

THE DISTURBED STATE OF IRELAND

TRIAL OF HEALY AND WALSH—MR. PARNELL AT LIMERICK—HIS ADVICE TO TENANT FARMERS.

BANTRY, Nov. 1.—The town is crowded to-day, in consequence of its being a Catholic holiday. In view of possible disturbances in connection with the examination of Healy, the Police has been largely reinforced.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Before the Court of Sessions at the Bantry to-day, in the case of Messrs. Healy and Walsh, accused of having attempted to intimidate Mr. Manning, a tenant farmer, the prosecution declared that when the defendants visited Mr. Manning they told him that his crops would be left to rot if the farm was not surrendered. The counsel for the prosecution was instructed by the Attorney-General to ask that the defendants be committed for trial. The counsel for the defense alleged that the agent for the land in question, and not Mr. Manning, originated the prosecution.

Mr. Parnell visited Limerick to-day. He was met a mile from town by a Reception Committee and the Corporation, and was escorted by a procession of 30,000 persons, including 3,000 horsemen. Messrs. Dillon, O'Shaughnessy, and W. O'Sullivan, members of Parliament, spoke at a subsequent meeting. There were 150 extra constabulary on duty. The military were confined to their barracks.

Nine land league meetings were held in Ireland on Sunday. Mr. Parnell, speaking at the meeting in Limerick, said Parliament would not reduce rents, but when the farmers had reduced them then Parliament would interfere and render continuation of the agitation useless. It was necessary to adopt a platform which would profit laborers as much as farmers. They had got rid of the great proprietors in France, Prussia, and Belgium; why not in Ireland? He advised the people to offer a just rent to proprietors, then the question might be settled this Winter.

PUBLIC EVENTS IN FRANCE.

PROTEST AGAINST THE RELIGIOUS DECREES—A COMMUNISTIC SCHEME.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 1.—Fifteen hundred leading merchants of this city have signed a protest against the expulsion of the religious congregations.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The municipality of Paris, despite a strong protest of the moderate section, has begun the discussion of a scheme for substituting elected Mayors for the 20 district Mayors now nominated by the General Government, and for rendering the municipality almost independent of the Government. The scheme, which is considered as a reassertion of Communistic principles, will certainly never be sanctioned by the Chambers.

Herr von Radowitz, the German Ambassador to France, will leave here on Wednesday to resume his post as German Minister to Athens, in consequence of the recent changes in the situation there. Prince Hohenlohe will return to Paris as soon as his health permits. In the meanwhile M. Bulow, the Second Secretary of the German Embassy, will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Premier of the Cape Town Government telegraphs that the position is critical, the Pondos having rebelled.

Mr. Watkin Williams, member of Parliament for Carnarvonshire, succeeds Sir Robert Lush as one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, on Sir Robert's appointment as a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal.

There were 186 British and foreign wrecks reported last week. Of these, 161 vessels were lost on the British coasts.

A dispatch from Meshed says: "It is generally believed here that the rising of the Kurds will soon come to an end. It is a mere marauding inroad."

A correspondent at Teheran, telegraphing before the relief of Urumiyah, says: "Fugitives from Urumiyah informed the Rev. Mr. Easton at Tabriz that the Sheik Abdullah sent a communication to the American missionaries in Urumiyah requesting them to hoist the American flag above the mission buildings, in order that it may be recognized and respected when the city is attacked by the Kurds."

A Vienna dispatch says: "In Lemberg, a large Franco-Polish company has been formed for working on the American system the petroleum wells of Galicia, which have hitherto been unprofitable."

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Marie Van Zandt, the American singer, has made her reappearance at the Opéra Comique, and has again vindicated her position as a public favorite.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—There is reason to believe that Gen. Greigh, Minister of Finance, will resign soon and be succeeded by M. Abaza, member of the Committee of Ministers.

ATHENS, Nov. 1.—The Princess Olga, the youngest daughter of the King, died to-day after a few days' illness.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 1.—The magistrates at Isolo and Gatberg are in imminent danger.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—Another terrific hurricane, accompanied by a blinding snow-storm, has passed over Denmark. The railways are blockaded and a score of wrecks are reported.

ROME, Nov. 1.—Many deputations have arrived in Milan to take part in the commemoration of the battle of Mentana. A vast crowd received Gen. Garibaldi. All is quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Berlin says 10,000 troops have concentrated at Khabarovka, on the Russian shore of the Pacific, in view of a possible war with China.

A correspondent at Berlin says Prince Bismarck has obtained the Emperor's consent to the appointment of Count von Hatzfeldt to be Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

PEACEFUL NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Calcutta says: "The latest news from Kabul received at Simla is entirely satisfactory. It does not support the rumors prevalent last week of the murder of the Ameer and the reign of anarchy."

A dispatch from Kandahar says: "A large caravan is daily expected from Kabul"—the best proof that the Ameer is all right.

Another Kandahar dispatch says: "There is no news from Herat, but the presence there of Ayoob Khan is a standing menace to the tranquillity of the country, and must raise the hopes of the disaffected. All is known to have been well at Kabul to Oct. 14. The Ameer is sending for his family, who are now here."

THE BEST RECORD BEATEN.

ROWELL AND DOBLER DOING WONDERFUL WORK IN THE ASTLEY BELT CONTEST—BROWN BREAKS DOWN.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—In the six days' walking contest for the Astley belt, which began this morning at Agricultural Hall, the betting at the start was two to one against Rowell, five to two against Brown, five to one against Dobler, five to one against Pegram, eight to one against Howard, and eight to one against Littlewood. The men started at a trot. The score at 10 o'clock this morning was as follows:

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Rowell	63	0	Pegram	51	4
Brown	61	5	Howard	54	7
Littlewood	58	0	Dobler	61	3

At the start there was a great race for the lead between Rowell and Brown, the former accomplishing the unprecedented feat of running 50 miles in 6 hours 38 minutes. At 5 o'clock this evening the scores were as follows:

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Rowell	112	4	Howard	86	6
Littlewood	104	3	Pegram	78	1
Dobler	106	1			

Blower Brown broke down, a vein in his groin being badly swollen. He was visited by a doctor, who declared that rest for him was imperative. He was assisted from the hall by his friends, suffering considerably. The other men continue in good condition. It is stated that Pegram started with the intention of only going 100 miles on the first day. Rowell and Dobler have beaten the best record for 100 miles—Dobler by 44 minutes, and Rowell by much more.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—At 3 o'clock this morning the score stood:

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Rowell	152	0	Howard	112	2
Littlewood	126	5	Pegram	88	2
Dobler	145	0			

"BALDY" SMITH REBUKED.

HIS IMPERTINENT INTERFERENCE WITH SUPERINTENDENT WALLING'S DUTIES.

Yesterday afternoon Superintendent Walling issued the following general order to the Police force under rule No. 584, which reads:

"Sergeants, Roundsmen, and patrolmen (except those attached to the Superintendent's office and courts of justice) will not be allowed to apply for or execute a warrant of arrest or search without the consent of their respective Captains."

"It having been reported to me that a large number of warrants are issued and placed in the hands of private individuals, you are positively forbidden from receiving and serving warrants brought to you by such private persons, and are directed to notify the members of your command of this order."

At 10 o'clock last night Gen. W. F. Smith, accompanied by a man whose features were hidden under a broad-brimmed slouch hat, drove to Police Head-quarters and went to the telegraph office where Operators James Wynne and Roundsman Sheldon were on duty. Gen. Smith produced a piece of paper, and, handing it the operator, Wynne, directed him to send it out to the force as a general order. Mr. Wynne demurred, but he is a Democrat, and was soon induced to do the bidding of the Police Commissioner. The following was received at all stations at 10:10 P. M.:

TO ALL: The attention of every member of the Police force is called to a resolution of the Board of Police calling upon Inspectors, Captains, Sergeants, and all other members of the Police force to make diligent search for all cases of illegal registration, that warrants may be issued for the arrest of such persons. It is the duty of every Police officer to serve all warrants which may be placed in his possession, and no power exists in any one to suspend the service of a proper warrant. The Judge issuing it may recall it, but neither the Board of Police nor any officer of the department is justified in ordering a delay in service.

GEN. WILLIAM F. SMITH,
Police Commissioner.

Gen. Smith waited in the telegraph office until the last word of the message had been transmitted. As he got into his carriage he informed the reporters at Police Head-quarters that he had sent out a general alarm to the force, and that they could get the substance of it at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house. Capt. Kealy denied that any such alarm had been sent out, and the reporters experienced great trouble in getting copies of the alarm.

Shortly after Commissioner Smith's order had been sent out to the various Police stations President French arrived at Police Head-quarters and sent for Superintendent Walling, who immediately sent out the following order, countermanding the illegal and unauthorized order issued by Commissioner Smith:

TO ALL: The order promulgated by me Nov. 1 in regard to serving warrants, must be obeyed, and you will be held to a strict account if it be disobeyed, the Superintendent of Police being the only legal officer having power to issue orders to the Police force.

G. W. WALLING, Superintendent.

Mr. Walling, before leaving the telegraph office, gave strict orders to the operator not to send out instructions to the Police force from any Commissioner without first communicating with him.

The Superintendent learned late in the day yesterday that between 3,000 and 4,000 warrants for alleged illegal registration, signed by Police Justice Duffy and other Democratic Police Justices, were to be served to-day, and that they were to be given into the hands of the Police. This would take the Police officers away from the polls and deprive legal voters of the protection to which they are entitled. The Democratic trick has been nipped in the bud, notwithstanding Gen. "Baldy" Smith's unauthorized interference with the duties of the Superintendent.

THE FUNDERS AND READJUSTERS.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1.—Very great interest is manifested in the result of the election to-morrow. In order to facilitate the payment of the poll taxes for the negroes so as to qualify them to vote the Readjuster ticket, the State auditor appointed temporary Tax Collectors in many parts of the State, in accordance with a law existing, but which had never before been put into practice. This action placed the Readjusters in a position where gigantic frauds might have been practiced had their manipulators seen fit. In the appointment of the Collectors, the Readjusters failed to observe one thing which appeared to be required by the law, and that was to secure the approval of the appointment of their Collectors by the Governor. Upon this ground the regular Democrats obtained an injunction from a Judge of the Manchester Corporation Court, restraining the Readjuster appointees from continuing their duties. In order to flank this movement, Massey will keep open his office until midnight, and receive the tax from all delinquents and duplicate all of the receipts issued by the contested Collectors, in order to prevent the possibility of their being thrown out at the polls to-morrow. Touching this question, the Supervisors of Election applied to United States District Attorney L. L. Lewis for his opinion. He expressed the belief that the appointment of the Tax Collectors was valid, and that their receipts were, in his judgement, legal. The litigation may extend even further, and those interested may possibly apply to the United States Attorney-General for an expression of his opinion as to whether the election judges shall regard the injunction granted by the State Judge. The dispute may lead to a clash of State and Federal authority at the polls to-morrow. Whatever may be the other results of the election in this State to-morrow, one of these, it seems to be plain, will be to disgust the quiet law-abiding citizens with the present law making the payment of a head tax the prerequisite to the right to exercise the right of suffrage. This contest will sound the death-knell to this law.

The outlook indicates that the Readjusters will elect four Congressmen, with a fair chance for another, the Democrats two, with an equal chance for another, and the Republicans two. The friends of both Hancock and English Electoral tickets are claiming that theirs will be elected. But the chances are probably in favor of the success of the Readjusters. The most bitter and determined fight is going on in this, the metropolitan district, where George D. Wise, Funder, and John A. Wise, Readjuster, are Congressional candidates. The fight is going to be a very close one and the chances seem to be so nearly equal that a prediction would be almost worthless.

A GREAT VICTORY AT HAND

EVERY PROMISE OF DECISIVE REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

FINAL WORDS OF CAUTION TO VOTERS—HOW THE WILES OF DESPERATE DEMOCRATS ARE TO BE DEFEATED—IMPORTANCE OF VOTING THE STRAIGHT TICKET.

The first duty to-day of every American citizen is to go to the polls and cast his vote. No consideration of business or pleasure should be allowed to stand in the way of this privilege and obligation. Every good citizen who believes that the United States should be perpetuated as a nation, who prizes free speech and free schools, and who favors honest elections everywhere in this country, will vote for Garfield and Arthur. No man who regards the prosperity of the country seriously, or who has any spark of patriotism or public spirit, has failed to register. All that remains for registered voters to do now is to see to it that they are not robbed of their privilege by dallying at home, while disreputable and desperate hirelings go early to the polls and vote upon their names. An opportunity is presented to the Republicans of this City to contribute grandly to the great victory that will be achieved before the sun sets. Having seen his votes cast, the earnest Republican, by sacrificing some personal comfort perhaps, can do nothing more honorable or praiseworthy to-day than to go about among his friends, particularly the doubting and hesitating ones, and appeal to them in all earnestness not to commit the grievous mistake of voting with the party of disorganization, with the party that is ashamed of its record, that is discouraged by the flat utterances of its candidate, and disgusted with the dirty and disgraceful methods adopted, in the absence of a vital issue, by its National Committee, to secure votes and win the election by abandoning all notions of honor or decency.

All the signs point to a decisive victory. In this State the Republicans are aroused as they have not been since 1872. Not since Greeley's great defeat have the Democrats been so demoralized or desperate. The Democrats who are out of the reach of John Kelly's hands are not at all warm in their support of Hancock, and they are offended with English. Their stay-at-homes will be many. The Republican majority in the State cannot, if good work is done in this City by the Republicans, be wiped out honestly. The Republicans are much more apt to be careless about the value of individual votes than the Democrats, but they should not permit the tendency to be careless to be an excuse. From all the Republican counties of the State the reports indicate increased majorities—a Legislature almost as strongly Republican as it was last Winter, thus insuring the election of a United States Senator in place of Francis Kernan. The party in this State can find abundant encouragement in the reports from other States. In Connecticut there is every prospect for the election of the Republican Electoral ticket. In New-Jersey the Republicans express strong hopes of being able to wipe out the Democratic majority and to elect Frederic A. Potts Governor by 5,000. The campaign in Indiana has not been neglected, and under the management of the men who planned and perfected the October campaign, a fair and full vote will be cast and the State kept in the Republican column. The zeal of the Florida Republicans may result in breaking the solid South, and while it is scarcely probable, it is just possible that through the disputes of the Democrats in South Carolina the Electoral vote of that home of Democratic tyranny may be secured for Garfield and Arthur.

Every voter who goes to the polls in this City to-day should be prepared to meet with obstructing and interfering officers, who have been ordered to their work by Kelly and his "heelers." The polls will be beset by hordes of rough fellows who will supply voters with spurious ballots. Do not take any ballots from these men. If ballots have been sent to you at your homes, compare them carefully with the lists as printed in THE TIMES yesterday, to see that all the names are spelled correctly. Do not use ballots printed in any but black ink. Reject mixed ballots, and especially be careful that in lists purporting to be those of the Republican Electors for President and Vice-President the names of one or two Democrats have not been substituted for those of Republicans. Do not be bluffed or intimidated at the polls on the pretense that irregularities have been discovered in the registry. If you are convinced of your right to vote, insist upon being sworn and deposit your ballot. If summary arrest is made, demand to be at once taken before the nearest United States Commissioner, who will speedily see that undue Democratic interference is rebuked, and every legal voter established in his rights and privileges.

Be true to the Republican nominations, and if any disposition is shown to sacrifice one candidate at the expense of another, rebuke the proposition and see that your friends act as honorably as you will do yourself. Bear in mind the supreme importance of securing every vote possible for the Electoral ticket, and the almost equal importance of electing William Dowd for Mayor, and the entire Republican City ticket. The nominees of the County Convention are all men fit to be trusted, and no risk is incurred in voting for them. On the contrary, Mr. Grace, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, is not above criticism. The Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, Mr. Charles H. Truax, has been condemned by his fellow-members of the Bar; the Democratic candidate for Recorder is not to be compared to Mr. Rollins, the Republican candidate, for ability; the Tammany candidate for Judge of the Marine Court—Mr. Nehrbas—is unfit to be mentioned in the same breath with Judge Myer S. Isaacs, the Republican candidate for the office, and the candidates of Kelly for Aldermen are all of the customary inferior class of men.

Since the lists of polling places were first advertised several changes have become necessary, and these changes will be found in the advertisement published in THE TIMES to-day.

Do not neglect to VOTE EARLY.

READY IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—To-morrow there will be a very general suspension of business, the citizens devoting the day to the election. Every precaution has been taken to insure an honest ballot. The United States officers of election have issued 386 warrants for the arrest of illegally registered persons, a number of which were issued on information by Supervisor Davenport, of New-York. Information regarding many other suspected persons is in the hands of the officers, and any attempt at illegal voting will be detected. At the head-quarters of both parties the greatest confidence is expressed in the result in the State, and the vote will undoubtedly be very close.

BANK DIRECTORS AS ELECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—It having come to the knowledge of the Republicans that the Democrats intend to object to every person serving as a Presidential Elector who is a national bank Director, the Chairman of the State Committee, Mr. Cessna, sent letters to the candidates for Electors, requesting them to resign their bank Directorships. The result of this was that Messrs. George De B. Kiem, John L. Lawson, George W. Delamater, of Meadville; Henry W. Oliver, Jr., of Pittsburg, and Augustus E. W. Painter, of Allegheny, resigned their connections with their respective banks to-day. The ticket is now all right.

A TEST OF GARFIELD'S POPULARITY.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.—At a Catholic fair held in the Cleveland Cathedral, a valuable gold-headed cane was offered to the Presidential candidate receiving the highest number of votes. The result was: Garfield, 1,546; Hancock, 667. The cane will be personally presented to Gen. Garfield by the Rev. T. P. Thorpe, the cathedral priest.

THE APOSTLE OF UNBELIEF

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEWS ON INGERSOLL.

AMERICA'S MENTAL CONSTITUTION—INGERSOLL A CHARACTERISTIC PRODUCT—THE ORATOR AND HIS AUDIENCES—RIDICULE AND PATHOS BLENDED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The smugly honest English hotel-keeper puts the Bible in your bedroom and the devil into your bill. The more independent brigand of the United States can make your reckoning as hot as that of his brother of Great Britain, but he does not worry you with the Scriptures all the time. If he did I should be able to give you the precise words of the Gospel which heralded the preaching of John the Baptist. The polite Customs officials of New-York turned over my trunks so religiously that I suspect they must have confiscated my biblical library of reference. "Then came John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness." It seemed to me that the other day I realized the sensations of thoughtful Indians when for the first time they heard a new apostle preaching a new faith. Just as characteristic of his time was John's appearance in the wilderness, as is Robert's in the theatre—John, poor and ill clad; Robert, rich and well dressed. I offer no opinion upon the two messages, that of John the Baptist, and that of Robert the materialist. The one had not a more startling story to tell to the people of his day than the other to the people of this. In the estimation of some of my readers it is, no doubt, impious that I should mention together two such preachers as John and Ingersoll; but there is no ignoring the Western orator, and John of the Wilderness stands upon a rock that centuries have not shaken. If there had been reporters and interviewers and newspapers in the days of the Apostles much controversy would have been spared us to-day as to the interpolations of reverend revisers of the Scriptures. Theology would certainly not have become such a difficult study as it is had the chronicles of the dawn of Christianity been set forth by rival newspapers in morning and evening editions. Possibly we might in that case never have heard of Ingersoll's lectures about religion. But he would have talked upon other subjects. Nothing could have kept him quiet. He was born to "orate." He has "the sublime gift." You can see it in his eloquent mouth, his full, bright eye, his strong jaw, his intellectual forehead. They have all a kindred physiognomy, these public speakers—Gladstone, Beecher, Spurgeon, Bright, Ingersoll—the whole talking tribe. They are not to be confounded with gabblers, with wind-bags, with men who sit down after an hour's speech leaving you without an idea or a thought to take home for reflection. Ingersoll is not like any other talker I have ever heard before. He reminds me a little of Spurgeon, whose Saxon-English and broad homely similes are akin to the Ingersoll method. He has not the dignity of Bright nor the polish of Gladstone; but he has the earnestness of both, coupled with a boldness of metaphor and a vigor of style that are peculiarly American.

A NEW GOSPEL.

It is a singular fact that the most orthodox Christians are tolerant of a certain mild anecdotical profanity. The success of "Helen's Babies" is the latest example of this. Prior to that there are many standard works as witness. I have seen grave and holy Bishops shake their sides at stories ridiculing the heaven of the Scriptures. The Romish priest is very jocular among his friends and brethren over some of the difficulties of the sacred records. Ridicule is a powerful weapon, and must have done much in this unpremeditated fashion to undermine the Church and prepare the way for Ingersoll, for it cannot be doubted that he is the mouthpiece of vast multitudes who have gone beyond the anecdotical phase of skepticism, and find sympathetic interpretation of their doubts and fears in the vigorous, open speech of Ingersoll. He is their John preaching in the wilderness, and for weal or woe they accept his gospel—the gospel of justice, the gospel of intellect, the gospel of good cooking, the gospel of true friendship, the gospel of cheerfulness, the gospel of happy homes. No more hell, no more priestly dictation. The liberal churches of the world would not mind this so much if the new preacher did not take away heaven also. "I do not wish to rob any man or woman of their hopes in the future," he says. "When we lose a person who is dear to us it is a consolatory and cherished wish that we may meet again." But, evidently, he does not believe in a future life himself, though he does not profess to war against the belief of others in this direction. He is opposed to hell and the power of fear which priestcraft has established for its own purposes. In this respect the greatest thinkers of the age are with him; Huxley and Darwin are with him; the scientists of Germany and England are with him, and his doctrine is as old as thought. "Have you a devil still in England?" said a German professor visiting Oxford a dozen years ago, referring to some points in a sermon one of the shining lights of a certain college had preached. "Dear me, we have had no devil in Germany for 30 years and more." He exaggerated the progress of German thought, but it may be said of the active liberal intellectuality of Europe that it has long since deposed the devil. "How would Ingersoll be received in England?" I have been asked. If he devoted himself merely to killing the devil and putting out the flames of an everlasting hell, I think he would find the former dead and the latter an extinct volcano, except, of course, among the so-called orthodox of the churches. They will not admit the extinction of Tophet, but they show plain enough by their actions that they do not believe in the material fires of an unquenchable hell prepared for the worst of his creatures by a great, good, and living God.

INGERSOLL ON THE STAGE.

It was on a Sunday in Chicago—the day after Maud S.'s big trot—that I heard Robert Ingersoll for the first time. Four thousand miles away I had read reports of his speeches in New-York papers. "Distance lends enchantment to the view." One often exaggerates the importance of the seemingly unattainable. Sara Bernhardt, in London, a shadowy something indicated by cable dispatches, is a more wonderful woman than Sara Bernhardt eating oysters in New-York and sitting for her photograph at Sarony's. Ingersoll preaching in the wilderness of the West was to me, sitting by a London fireside with his printed speech in my hand, a more mysterious power than when I found myself in the same street with him on this side of the Atlantic. I had read and repeated some of his anecdotes in London to English friends. "Give him a harp" and "to hell with him" had become stock phrases in a little circle of mine, where cant is not a disguise and skepticism does not consign a good-hearted neighbor to the flames. But had the American journalists given undue importance to the man and his audiences? Recognizing in his style something original when it seemed almost impossible that anything new could be said upon subjects which Tom Paine and his imitators had worn threadbare, I was prepared to have my judgment discounted, and to find that "Godless Bob," as the Chicago *Times* calls Ingersoll, was not the giant I had imagined him to be when some thousands of miles of salt seas rolled between us. It was a bright Sunday afternoon. The street cars were full of church and chapel goers. Bells were ringing here and there for afternoon service. Some of the church and chapel goers alighted at McVicker's Theatre. They were pointed out to me by a friend. Chicago orthodoxy is hetrodoxy compared with the orthodoxy of New-York and London. Besides the church and chapel goers, there stepped out of the cars people who ignore the steeple-house and the clergyman. There was not a vacant seat in the house—one of the finest and handsomest theatres on this continent of beautiful play-houses. Is it a good sign or a bad sign that the liveliest passages of the discourse, in which the Bible was most "mocked" as excited the heartiest laughter among the youngest of the listeners, and that they seemed least impressed with the tender and domestic lessons which fell eloquently from the preacher's lips when he spoke of the gospel of goodness. The audience was well-dressed and intelligent, young and old, men and women, each of whom had paid $1 admission. Ingersoll lives his sermon of domestic tenderness. He preaches paternal affection, love of home, duty to children, do unto others as you would they should do unto you, and his theory of life is that man makes his own heaven or hell; that it pays best to be a good fellow [illegible]

if you get worldly prosperity in a dishonorable way you are sure to be unhappy whether you believe in God or not; that, in short, honesty is the best policy. "You cannot help God in any way" he said. "He is beyond anything you can possibly do for Him; but you can plant a flower daily in the path of your child from its earliest years until the day comes when you die in that child's arms." There were homely touches of this kind from the beginning to the end of his address, and there were tears in the eyes of many of his hearers as he contrasted with the uncertain bliss of heaven the certain happiness of kindly deeds and domestic duties well fulfilled on earth.

HIS METHOD AND HIS MATTER.

"What Shall We Do to be Saved?" was the subject of his lecture. He came on from the prompt side of the stage, and was received with round upon round of applause. A middle-aged man, he was attired in evening dress, the "custom of an afternoon," it seems, on the American platform. He held some notes in his hand. They turned out to be the creed of St. Athenatius and other extracts from the English Prayer-book and from the New Testament. He began just as I could have fancied him sitting by my London fire; he tackled his subject in his first words, hit priestcraft a stunning blow in a telling epigram, and then told his favorite story of the Hebrew and the bit of bacon which has been already printed in THE TIMES. He spoke with a happy facility. He was never at a loss for a word. Sometimes he would pause for the purpose of emphasizing a telling phrase. His action is great when compared with the repose of English speakers. He walks about the stage as Father Gavazzi used to do; only that the Italian was tragic, flinging his cloak over his shoulders like a bandit, while Ingersoll is simply emphatic in his gestures. He laughs at his own jokes, laughs with his audience; they with him; it is as if he and his audience were on close and intimate terms; as if he slapped them on the back and they him; as if they were real intimate friends; and it is in moments when they are closest together over a good joke—the bacon story, for example—that he suddenly pours out upon them the eloquent warnings of his better nature, of the responsibility that rests upon every man living a pure and manly life. He is one of the most natural of all the orators I have heard. His voice is not musical, his manner is uncultured, but his matter is original, his treatment unique, and he has the magnetism of all great speakers who sway and dominate multitudes. What Maud S. is to the trotting track Ingersoll is to the platform.

EDEN AND THE CHURCHES.

"The Christian system is this," he said:

"There is an infinite God. I don't know how many gods there are, but I hope there is more than one, for if there is not what a lonesome time he must have. Well, this God made the earth. He made it out of nothing, rather than waste material. Then he made a man and a woman, and he put them in a garden, and said to them: 'Do as you please, but don't eat that apple.' Why didn't he put his apple tree outside the garden if he didn't want his apple eaten? If I didn't want people to eat my apples I wouldn't lock them up in my orchard. Then God made the devil, and let him tempt the man and woman, and when they yielded he put them out of the garden. Things went on from bad to worse. The first child born was a murderer, but God did nothing to remedy the evil he had created. He never built a school-house, never started a Sunday-school, did not even institute a Young Men's Christian Association. He just let them get worse and worse, until he made up his mind to drown them, and then he drowned all but eight. These eight were depraved, and he knew it; still he kept them to start again with. Why didn't he get a new stock altogether?"

There was a rough, bludgeon-like logic in *his analyses of the Gospels, and he showed to* the evident satisfaction of his hearers where churchmen had tampered with them, and how they had overloaded the simple teaching of Christ with commandments and promises which he never gave. Referring, generally, to the interpolations, as he called them, concerning the powers Christ is supposed to have given his Disciples as to casting out devils, healing the sick, and the necessity of men who would be saved giving away their money and leaving father and mother, wife and child, to follow him, he said, (I quote a local report:)

"'Keep the commandments,' said Christ to one inquiring for a way of salvation. 'Which?' answers the inquirer. Christ didn't tell him to keep Sunday, nor to believe in the Bible; He did not mention Jonah, not a word about snakes swallowing each other for exercise. But He told him to go and sell what he had and give to the poor. I think the man who wrote that must have been pretty hard up, although the Church has always been willing to swap off treasures in heaven for cash down, [laughter,] and I think the Church must have been dead broke when it interpolated these words. 'It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven.' Did you ever know a Christian to unload on this account? Oh, no, your Christian millionaire hangs on to his gold to the last minute, and then lets it out at 5 per cent. to start a theological seminary, and thus compromise with God. But I don't believe Christ ever said any of these things. The commandment to forsake all things for Christ's sake I for one will not follow. I will not desert my wife at the bidding of any Christ or any God. Love your children more than Christ. If he is a man, he is dead; if he is a God, he don't need your love. According to this doctrine an applicant for admission into the realms of bliss is asked by the Recording Secretary, 'What have you done to be saved?' 'I deserted my wife and six children,' answers the applicant. 'Go right in!' says the Secretary. I notice that the men with the smallest souls make the most noise about their salvation. When the great ship of life goes down I won't desert my wife and friends and sneak ashore in some orthodox canoe. No, I will stand by them and go down with the ship."

THE ORATOR AND MAUD S.

Maud S. went round the track with an easy grace that seemed to discount her rapidity. It did not seem as if she was doing anything extraordinary. She went ahead at a dead-level pace, like a sculler rowing safe within his power, like a pedestrian holding himself in, ready when called upon to increase both speed and action. So it was with Ingersoll. He spoke without effort. From declamation to narrative; from confidential chat to powerful denunciation; from anecdote to simile; from simile to epigram, and thence to pathos of the most touching character; he was easy all the time; he spoke without effort, and when he delivered his peroration one felt that the long address was too short, that the speaker could not have been wearisome however extended his discourse might have been. He chuckled over his illustration of the fussiness of perverts and converts. His hatred of the Presbyterians is greater than his hatred of the Catholics. He says their sect was started by a murderer whose idea of God was an infinite John Calvin. "A young Presbyterian, the other day, tried to convert me," he said, rubbing his hands mirthfully; "he was a new convert himself, and was very full of his own importance. Bumblebees, you know, are always largest when first hatched. 'You are very happy now then,' I said, 'with so many other people going to hell and you going to heaven.' Yes, he said he was happy. 'Don't it make you miserable,' I said, 'the knowledge of all those others going to everlasting hell?' He said he had not thought of it in that light. 'Suppose now,' I said, 'you are saved and your mother is not—could you be happy in heaven with your mother in hell?' The young man hesitated a little, but he was faithful to his new Church. 'Well,' he said, at last, 'I guess God knows what is best for mother.'" The most successful drama, theatrical managers tell you, is that which sandwiches in its scenes laughter and tears; audiences like to laugh and cry almost in the same breath; Ingersoll's addresses are modeled on this principle. I call to mind his closing words. I don't attempt to repeat them. The spirit of them remains with me, and they stirred the crowd of listeners to a sympathetic enthusiasm. "I repeat," he said, "I do not take away hope. I wish to destroy hell. But rather than let my dead depart in doubt as to the vengeance of that God of the Presbyterians I would prefer to lay them in the ground, and think of them ever after as growing in the grass or gurgling in the stream." A hushed applause followed the unbeliever's poetic description of annihilation. "There is no sorrow in the grave," he went on in solemn measured tones. "Next to the *eternal joy if a hoped-for heaven is to be wrapped in the dreamless drapery of everlasting peace.* The honest man and the loving woman have nothing to fear in the future!"

AMERICAN CHARACTERISTICS.

Let it be understood that in this letter I am simply dealing with the speaker, not with his doctrines; that my remarks are narrative, not theological. Maud S. on Saturday, Ingersoll on Sunday seemed to me to hit American characteristics of the day as contrasted with specialties of the Old World. Both are representative of the practicalism of American life. I have in a previous letter shown why trotting is preferred in America while running is the favorite racing gait of England. Similar reasons, so far as their practical data go, may be found for the existence of a speaker who boldly arraigns God on His throne and brings to the bar the churches who have revealed Him. It was said scornfully of the unbelievers in the days of the Apostles that they wanted a sign. Ingersoll makes a similar claim: "Let these modern Apostles, these living saints of Rome who have inherited the power of casting out devils, let them do it. Let them come forward and cast out one before us—ever so little a one—a devil for a cent!" The American mind, particularly in this Western country, wants proofs. It refuses to take anything for granted and Ingersoll answers its [illegible]

like view. At the same time he is a witness to their native generosity and humanity; underneath the brusqueness of the Westerner there is a liberal disposition and a warm heart. There is more genuine home life in Chicago than in New-York. Chicago has a greater number of small houses where men of moderate means can live with their families. In a country where men and women are not confronted with the living traditions of old churches, where they live outside the shadows of solemn cathedrals, beyond the influences of a State church or a national religion represented by cowled monks and hooded nuns, by vesper bells and solemn processions, it is not to be wondered at that thought is freer, and that the keen reasoning of an active age of work should dispute with the ancient Fathers of the ancient Churches of Europe. Without for a moment pretending to indorse the doctrines of Ingersoll, there can be no doubt that on the whole he is doing an important work, and possibly a good work. The Church of England must modify the damnatory clauses of its leading creed in presence of the new movement represented by Ingersoll, and the other churches if they are to hold the respect and reverence of the next generation must rule more and more by love and less and less by fear. This will come with the spread of education and with further revisions of the Scriptures, which are full of interpolations that make God a God afflicted with human passions, and neutralize some of the holiest teachings of Jesus Christ, the sublimity and grandeur of whose character Ingersoll does not attack. If the great Western orator visits London to deliver his lectures he must tone down the strong colors of his denunciation of the Bible. The Book is the rock upon which it is claimed that Christian England has built her house. Huxley and Darwin and many other Englishmen of distinction do not accept the biblical tradition, but they are content to wait for the revelations of science which are to modify it; and the man who comes before the public to decry it and scoff at its God will find difficulties and tribulation in his path that he does not dream of in America. At the same time it is quite possible that a speaker of such original power and personal weight as Robert Ingersoll would find in London and the leading cities great audiences willing to listen to him, ready to laugh at his profane jokes, and prepared to cry over and applaud his illustrations of the pathetic depths of human depravity and human love. There are no more characteristic illustrations of the practical bearings of the active American mind as it seems to me than Ingersoll, his lectures, and his audiences, and in face of these examples nothing puzzles me more than the patience with which this great, busy, practical freedom-loving race submits to the swindling and tyranny of national corporations. J. H.

REDUCING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

MORE THAN $7,000,000 LESS THAN ON OCT. 1—THE SILVER COINAGE AND RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—For the month of October the reduction in the public debt was over $7,000,000, and for the four months of the present fiscal year ending yesterday, $33,661,867, against $10,357,710 for the corresponding four months of 1879. The reduction in the interest-bearing debt during the month just closed is $10,000,000, of which amount $5,119,000 is in 6 per cent. bonds and the remainder in 5 per cent. bonds. According to the Treasurer's statement of liabilities and assets for October, the available balance after deducting all current demands is $145,668,726, a decline of nearly $4,000,000 compared with the same balance on Oct. 1. For the first time since the passage of the Silver Dollar act the month's issue of silver dollars exceeded the monthly coinage, and in consequence there is now on hand $570,216 less in these coins than there was Oct. 1. The coinage of silver dollars for October was $1,200,000, so that the number of silver dollars put into circulation during the month just closed was nearly $1,800,000. The outstanding silver certificates show an increase over Oct. 1 of about $7,500,000, the actual amount of these certificates now outstanding being nearly $20,000,000, against about $12,000,000 on Oct. 1. The large decline in outstanding certificates of deposit shows the extent of the general business activity which now prevails throughout the country. The certificates of deposit now outstanding amount to $8,775,000, against $22,500,000 on Nov. 1, 1879, and $36,000,000 on Nov. 1, 1878.

The Customs receipts for October were $15,203,000, a falling off of over $500,000 compared with the corresponding month of last year, while the receipts from internal revenue were $11,737,000, against $10,794,000 for October, 1879. For the four months ending yesterday the receipts from Customs were $71,384,000, and from internal revenue $44,297,000, against $59,851,900 from Customs and $40,204,000 from internal revenue for the corresponding four months in 1879—a gain from these two sources in favor of the four months of 1880 of $15,626,000.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement:

Interest-bearing Debt.	
Bonds at 6 per cent.	$217,699,550 00
Bonds at 5 per cent.	469,651,650 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent.	250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent.	738,393,600 00
Refunding certificates	979,200 00
Navy pension fund	14,000,000 00
Principal	$1,690,693,400 00
Interest	17,704,948 31
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$5,615,665 26
Interest	751,661 85
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,741,841 00
Certificates of deposit	8,785,000 00
Fractional currency	7,181,861 37
Gold and silver certificates	34,566,460 00
Principal	$397,237,162 37
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	8,077 08
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,093,571,227 63
Interest	18,464,687 09
Total	$2,112,035,914 72
Total cash in the Treasury	203,545,486 74
Debt, less Cash in the Treasury.	
Nov. 1, 1880	$1,908,490,427 98
Oct. 1, 1880	1,915,594,182 66
Decrease of debt during month	$7,103,754 68
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1880	33,661,867 36
Current Liabilities.	
Interest due and unpaid	$3,000,896 43
Debt on which interest has ceased	5,615,665 26
Interest thereon	751,661 85
Gold and silver certificates	34,566,460 00
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	8,765,000 00
Cash balance available Nov. 1	150,845,873 21
Total	$203,545,486 74
Available Assets.	
Cash in the Treasury	$203,545,486 74
Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470 24
Interest paid by the United States	47,580,861 30
Interest repaid by companies by transportation service	13,888,663 81
By cash payments, 5 per cent. earnings	656,196 87
Balance of interest paid by the United States	33,035,799 69

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $595,245 27, and from Customs $444,855 12.

The Department of State is advised by telegrams from Mr. Osborne, our Minister to Chili, and Mr. Christiancy, our Minister to Peru, that the conference between the belligerent powers under the good offices of the United States has closed without any result.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin showing the results of the first count of the population of the State of South Carolina, according to the schedules returned by the enumerators. The total population of the State is 995,806, of which 490,227 are males and 504,979 females; 987,664 are native and 7,642 foreign-born. The whites number 391,071 and the colored 604,235.

In corroboration of the view taken by Special Agent Brooks, of the Treasury Department, that forged bonds similar to those captured from Doyle may have been hypothecated, it is found that several detached coupons in the packages of bonds found in Doyle's possession do not, upon examination, agree with any of those bonds. This would indicate that more bonds were printed than have yet been captured.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The total earnings of the State prison here for October amounted to $13,083 89; total expenditures, $14,051 91; [illegible]

KING THEODORIC'S PALACE

RAVENNA, THE CAPITAL OF THE OSTROGOTHS.

A TOWN WHICH THE BUSY WORLD HAS WELL-NIGH FORGOTTEN—THE TOMB OF DANTE—THE PALACE OF THE GOTHIC EMPEROR TRANSFORMED INTO A TENEMENT.

RAVENNA, Oct. 16.—The very name of Ravenna sounds like the echo of far-away centuries of a mysterious new power in history that, like Jonah's gourd, grew up in a night, overshadowed even the vast Roman Empire, and hastened its fall. Few places in Italy are better worth visiting, both for its remains and its memories, yet none other is so neglected by the ordinary traveler, or so little practically known. Besides the general impression that Ravenna is more of a legend than fact in history, something of past glory and power that has long since dissolved, like the elements of a gorgeous dream, into unrecognizable air, its modern position tells much against its acquaintance with the traveling world. Once a prominent naval station and busy seaport in the days of Augustus, the shore has retired from it six miles and left it stranded on a flat, fertile plain, out of its sight and barely above its level, in a frame of melancholy pines, whose withered cones as they fall form its chief article of commerce—so poor has it become in worldly possessions and enterprise. It is a forlorn Ruth of Empires, gleaning the few sheafs that time and chance may leave it on the shrunken site of its former dominion, but without any Boaz to take her to his bed and board and lift her to a new position in life. The main railway artery of Italy passes it 30 miles to the west, connecting, it is true, by a branch line starting from Castel Bolognese, but practically, so far as the great stream of travel is concerned, it is unceremoniously and ignominiously shunted off the track of civilization, both by land and water, and only catches such dribblets of travel and trade as scholarly curiosity and parsimonious necessity may yield. So slowly does the railway train approach it, so long is it in halting and starting at each wayside station, that it seems as if it were pulled back by some invisible power, and most reluctant to reach its journey's end. In it one realizes, to an extent which makes the nerves threaten to jump out of the skin, the transcendental slowness, nay, absolute laziness, of an Italian locomotive, trained to a native "*dolce far niente*" step. Everywhere it is a beggar's pace to a circus-flourish of horns and whistles; the most noisy brag and official outcry to the least conceivable haste and business. In comparison, the now almost defunct *vetturino* speed seems lightning express. And of all creeping trains in Italy, that to Ravenna drags itself on slowest, like a wounded snake, and as if it feared to recal, too vividly to the long widowed, impoverished capital of the ostrogoths the bustle and vigor of the modern world and new Kingdom of Italy, with the recent resuscitation of the city of the Cæsars, over which, for a time, it lorded. You are preternaturally slow in getting to Ravenna, and it is a preternaturally slow place after you reach it. All travel ends there. It is a cul de sac of foreign tourists in North Italy.

Approaching Ravenna there is nothing to indicate the vicinity of the ancient metropolis of Theodoric the Great. Westward, the Apennines rise phantom-like on the horizon, but north, south, and east extends a flat plain so rich in verdure that the eye sees little else until close to the dismantled walls and domes of Ravenna, as the train issues from the houseless fields directly into the antiquated city itself. Its external appearance at first look is extremely disappointing. There is nothing to indicate that it was once a great, populous capital, the seat of a powerful Empire. You enter by a trim, modern public garden, and find yourself in a pretty town of about 20,000 inhabitants, of Quaker-like simplicity and neatness, with a circumference of three miles, the larger portion of which is taken up by gardens or farms. Unlike the mediæval towns of Italy, this far more ancient residence of the Gothic Kings and Byzantine Exarchs has an extremely modern, modest look, as if it had never been other than the pretty provincial town it now is. The streets are dreamily quiet; some are grass-grown; your own footsteps startle you; the few inhabitants you meet show neither curiosity nor interest in the stranger. Architecturally, the houses are small, low, and seem of the last century or this, with almost every trace of antiquity or picturesqueness rubbed out of them. Occasionally the eye catches a fragment of sculpture, inscription, or old carving let into a wall that tells of older times, but so seldom as to make the visitor fancy he has lost his way, and this is not Ravenna at all. Can it be possible that Theodoric held court here, or that even Lord Byron staid three years in this somnambulent, tidy, little, common-place town, even with the Guiccioli's charms thrown in! Nevertheless, there is something irresistibly attractive in the atmosphere of the place, and the spirit is drawn toward it mysteriously, as if there were hidden treasures yet to be disclosed to the willing eye, and the great dead only lightly slumber and need but to be evoked to awake and take you back bodily to their days of imperial splendor and burning faith. In a little while it begins to dawn on you that you are in a miniature apostolic Rome, one of the earliest seats of a triumphant, resplendent hierarchy, where paganism was utterly crushed out of sight and hearing and its very memorials transformed into Christian forms and uses; the Church militant and triumphant, everywhere predominant. The arrangement of the lanes, streets, and squares, the sobriety of the general architecture, the extensive open spaces and gardens, and, more than all, the numerous basilicas—saving the stately round bell-towers which are peculiar to Ravenna—and the several mausoleums all suggest a little Rome, not dead and buried under pagan ruins, but a Rome in which the martyrs and the Church, having overcome their enemies, have exchanged the fierce eagle for the heaven-pointing cross, with its widely extended arms embracing the world now suppliant at its foot; a Rome which, like Jairus's daughter, is not dead, but only slumbering. The Eternal City is peopled by the ghosts of the Cæsars, the Tarquins, and the stern Republicans that came between them; a ghastly procession of centuries that have perished from the earth they ruled with iron hand, but Ravenna is alive with the milder memories of the law and gospel that conquered those conquerors by other weapons than of steel and the spiritual might of blood of one man shed for all. Christianity still survives here in its glittering robes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries, as when it left manger and catacomb for palace and temple, the blood-stained arena for the empurpled throne of the Cæsars.

The atmosphere was heavy, the rain was falling, and the day was disappearing when I took my first walk, with these feelings crowding upon me, about Ravenna, wandering at random, to get my first impressions of the place. It is an intellectual luxury to be alone and guideless, unknowing where your steps will take you, abandoning yourself completely to surprises of every nature as they come, in a city of stirring memories and monumental relics. The few inhabitants I met passed questionless even by a look, and were as mute as shadows from the further Styx. Suddenly I found myself standing before the tomb of Dante, a square, temple-like *structure surmounted by a dome, adjoining the Church of San Francesco, fronting the end of* the street that bears the poet's name. This is the sole great bit of mediæval history which breaks the wide chasm between the new-born Christendom of Constantine and the nineteenth century. But it is like a leaf taken out of the great book of Eternity itself. Dante is Catholic Italy entire, old and new. He lives more to-day than six centuries ago. Wreaths and offerings from the great and humble, city and Provinces, of north and south, almost completely covered the sarcophagus and neighboring walls. His tomb is still eloquent with a nation's grief and mementoes constantly renewed. Old and young, unlettered and lettered, are inspired by his verse as none other poets, unless it was Homer, has fired the souls of a highly cultivated race, lifting them to new planes of heroic daring and deepest determination to make themselves a fresh name and power in the world. Our retrospection of Washington is distant, conventional, and formal, and his influence on our political life fairly traditional as compared with the vitalizing sense of Dante's life and words, that rules [illegible] heart and mind of to-day across the [illegible] gulf of time that separates his epoch from the present, so different in all other respects. I never was more conscious of the power a dead [illegible]

with an accumulating force that virtually annihilates time, distance, and customs than in standing before this tomb of one of the many gifted sons of Florence, and witnessing, as it were, the twinship of immortality and genius brought so palpably and touchingly before the outward senses. Nevertheless, Dante is an exotic at Ravenna. His bones disturb the unity and harmony of its own proper history. They are a mournful reminder, too, of exile, of suffering, of the bitterness of poverty and eating another's bread, such as his sensitive soul felt with ten-fold sharpness. Ravenna deserves the honor of guarding them for her beneficent hospitality to the poet when living, and jealous regard for his remains ever since. Nevertheless, while resting there, they are a reproach to his native city. Their effect is mournful so separated from his native home by past anger and unforgiveness. The exile from the beloved city his soul so longed to see once more in the body, but which he refused to re-enter at the price of dishonoring his own name and actions, seems still in force. Restored to Florence, there would be immense joy at their return, welcomed as the Florentines would welcome their coming, giving them, with their poet's blessing, a new heart to face their troubles and restore their fortunes by the revival of some of the spirit that made their ancestors so rich and famous.

I entered San Francesco. It is an old church of A. D. 450, but modernized into the extremes of modern unsightliness and disregard of architectural proprieties. A temple of Neptune stood here before it; some of its remains have doubtless found their way into its walls and chapels. There are at its entrance ancient tombstones, and inside sarcophagi, more than a thousand years old, of Archbishops and other dignitaries. Service was going on in the increasing darkness, and the scarcely discernible robes of the priests and the few worshipers with their low chanting and responses and tinkling of silvery bells gave the whole scene the look of spirits of the dead solemnizing some spectral worship for the good of their own souls. As the church is one of the least interesting, I wasted no time in it. Strolling on, I soon found myself in the Strada Corso Garibaldi, an excellent name, but out of place in old Ravenna. Near S. Apollinare Nuovo my attention was attracted by a massive brick wall or façade, lofty, with arched windows to match, heavy columns, remains of sculpture, and a heavy red porphyry vase imbedded in it, the whole forming a fragment of civil architecture quite remarkable and distinct from any I had yet seen. In the ample doorway there were sitting two ladies watching a child at play, and taking the evening air. Approaching them, I ventured to inquire of the youngest, a dark-eyed, dignified woman of a fine Roman type, what building it was. "Oh!" she politely replied, "this is the palace of the Emperor Theodorus," as if he were in he would be glad to receive me. I suppose I am uncommonly fanciful and silly, especially as being no longer young, but the place, the woman, the hour, and the *ensemble* of the incident took me bodily back 1,400 years, and I quite fancied I had only to send up my card and ask to interview the great Theodorus himself, taking his ease after his dinner. My informant divined my thoughts and recalled me brusquely to stale modern facts by saying: "Inside there is nothing; everything is changed; a few families of us now occupy the palace." Thanking her, I went back to my hotel, the Spada d'Oro, without further delay, where I soon found substantial reasons for believing I was still in the nineteenth century, in an Italian country inn. I shall have something more to say of the Emperors and Empresses *who ruled in Ravenna so long, long ago, and* who have been thoughtful or vain enough to leave us their effigies in the fashionable attire of their epochs in unchanging mosaic. But before saying good-night I must repeat the reply of a stranger I met to the inquiry whose was an interesting sarcophagus I saw imbedded in a wall over a doorway. "O!" said he, "that is modern; don't you see the date A. D. 1475," in a contemptuous tone, as if so fresh an object was not worth any sensible person's consideration in such an ancient town, and it was very verdant in me to ask the question.

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

SAMPLE DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.

BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON A REPUBLICAN POLL CLERK.

For some time the Democrats in the lower part of the City have regarded the increase of the Republican vote in the Second Assembly District with unconcealed dislike, and last night they let loose their indignation, and brutally assaulted a Republican, injuring him on the head and shoulder, and tearing his coat half off his body. About 12:30, John J. Byrne, a poll clerk in the Twelfth Election district of the Second Assembly District, was about entering the Carleton House, where he is boarding, when he was set upon by a gang of roughs. One of them struck him on the back of the head, and as he turned to parry the blow he was struck in the eye with some heavy weapon, and his assailants said, "Take that you Republican ——— ———." They then jumped upon him, tore his clothing, and kicked him as he lay upon the sidewalk. Byrne resisted as best he could, and held on to the hat of one of the men when the gang ran away. Mr. William M. Doyle, the proprietor of the Carleton House, sent to Capt. Tynan, of the Oak-street Station, and obtained two officers to protect his boarders. He keeps a large house, and nearly every man who boards in it is a Republican. It is probable that Byrne was mistaken for Mr. Doyle, and that the assault was intended for him. This outrage will certainly not convert any of the inmates of the house into admirers of the Democratic campaign methods.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather, variable winds, stationary or higher temperature, nearly stationary barometer.

For the East Gulf States, clear or fair weather, north-easterly, possibly backing to warmer southerly, winds, nearly stationary barometer.

For the West Gulf States clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded by occasional rain in the southern part; winds shifting to warmer southerly, with stationary or lower barometer.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-west to south-east winds, generally higher temperature, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-west to south-east winds, generally lower temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

For the lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable, shifting to easterly, winds, generally higher temperature, falling, preceded by stationary or higher, barometer.

For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly south-westerly, generally higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, warmer south-west to south-east winds, stationary or lower barometer.

For the upper lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to warmer south-easterly, with stationary or lower barometer.

For California, clear or fair weather.

For the North Pacific region, occasional light rain, followed by clearing weather.

The Ohio River will rise; the other rivers will remain nearly stationary.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	35°	38°	3:30 P. M.	46°	53°
6 A. M.	34°	37°	6 P. M.	41°	50°
9 A. M.	40°	42°	9 P. M.	38°	47°
12 M.	45°	49°	12 P. M.	36°	44°

Average temperature yesterday .... 45°
Average temperature for same time last year ...... 38½°

A DOG WHICH DIED OF GRIEF.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Oct. 30.

Dr. Martin, a gentleman living on Decatur-street, tells the *Constitution* a remarkable story about a bull-dog who actually died of a broken heart. "You remember," said the pleasant Doctor, "that about two months ago my father-in-law, Mr. W. H. Harvill, who had reached a green old age, died. You may or may not know that he owned at the time of his death a very fine bull-dog—a huge, fat, sleek fellow, who went by the name of Ponto. For months and months before his death this dog was his constant companion. There was something almost human in the devotion of the dog to his master, and, as a natural consequence, the master was particularly fond of his dog. The daily movements of the old gentleman, for a long time before his last sickness, were as regular as those of a clock, and Ponto followed him as surely as his very shadow. They were simply inseparable. When the old man died Ponto took his place by the coffin and did not budge until it was taken from the room. Then he got up and followed it closely to the hearse, and slowly followed the hearse to the grave. Ponto came back to the house a changed dog. Every night he lay upon his rug in the porch and moaned most piteously all night long. I have never heard any expression of human sorrow that was half so plaintive and touching as the moaning of that dog, as night after night, he writhed upon that rug. Every day found him making the rounds just as if he had been with the old man, [illegible]. He would walk slowly up the street, and after a while pass down the other side, as his wont was to the [illegible]. He would come back to the store, and after lying under that chair a few moments would get up, look into my face in the most pleading manner, and then he would go up to the house, and after taking his place by the sofa in the hall, suddenly spring up and walk through my father-in-law's bedroom. He was looking for his dead master. The family let him have his own way, and I did all in my power to console him. I tempted him with the choicest meat, but he refused to eat. I offered him the warmest milk; he would not drink. He went about with his head down, the very picture of sorrow. He dwindled away almost to a skeleton, staggering around daily to the places visited by his master in life and at night giving vent to his distressful moaning. But this could not last forever, so one day about five weeks after the old man died, Ponto came dragging his lank and weak body down the street—that same street which he had traveled so many bright mornings with his master. When he got by the fence there he stopped and sank upon the ground. I ran to him, and, lifting him in my arms, carried him into the yard. I laid him gently on the ground—I wish now I had taken him into the house and placed him in the old man's room, for, (and the kind Doctor turned his head, there was a tremor in his tone,) for he was dead!"

PRESIDENT HAYES'S RETURN.

A SPEECH ON POLITICAL ISSUES IN RESPONSE TO A DEMONSTRATION OF WELCOME.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—The President and Mrs. Hayes arrived at Fremont, Ohio, at 1:30 this morning. The President will go to Washington probably on Thursday.

FREMONT, Ohio, Nov. 1.—A torch-light procession to-night in honor of President Hayes, comprising 700 torch-bearers, marched through the principal streets to the President's residence, where the President addressed them as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: I am very glad to meet you in such large numbers to-night. It is too late now to enter upon a political discussion. The important question which has engaged the American people for the last three or four months has been presented and it is now too late to discuss it. I may state what seems to me to be the question which will be decided to-morrow. We are interested, all of us, in the national unity, in the supremacy of the general Government. We are interested, all of us, in the general prosperity which the American people now enjoy. The desire of our citizens everywhere is that this national unity shall be preserved; that this prosperity which we are now enjoying shall be continued, and the desire of good citizens must be to-morrow to achieve these results. I do not undertake, as I said in the first instance, to add to the arguments, but how stands the array now? Who is it that upholds the banner of Gen. Hancock upon the question of national unity? How do we stand? These questions tell us that only a few years ago some were opposed to this unity. Where are those armies? Whom will they support for President? Those men that stood by Abraham Lincoln—where are they to-day? These questions need no answer. The great body of the men who undertook to tear down the fabric of the banner of national unity, they to-day follow the banner of Hancock. Those that stood by the banner of the Union, they stand by Gen. Garfield. How is it on national prosperity to-day? We can truly say that no nation of the globe enjoys such prosperity as we enjoy. No people in the world in our day or in any age enjoy greater prosperity than we enjoy. The proof is in the fact that the people of all other nations are coming here to better their condition. We can say what no other nation can say, that we are losing no citizens by emigration.

There is here upon your banners one of your grounds of prosperity. We have now for 20 years pursued the policy of protection of home industries against foreign competition. There is another thing. We stand as Garfield stands, in favor of a sound financial policy which makes one dollar good in all parts of the country. You don't have to stop to use a bank detector to see whether your money is good. Then, it is a sound financial policy. That is one cause of our prosperity. I would call your attention to the fact that we as a people generally are committed to the education of every child in this country. We undertake, as far as we are able, to furnish every child a fair start in the race of life. Now what States in this Union follow Gen. Hancock? Where are the men that are sound on the tariff question? Where are the men who are sound on the financial question? They are all throwing up their hats and shouting that Garfield will be elected to-morrow. There it is, gentlemen. With what party do they train? They go with the men who think that every child in the country should be educated at the expense of the country. To-morrow we shall cast our vote. I have traveled some little distance hurriedly to cast my vote for Garfield. A victory for good money, for education, is a victory that confers its benefits upon Democrats and Republicans. To-morrow we propose with all our might, with all our votes, to confer incalculable blessings upon our Democratic neighbors.

Mrs. Hayes was afterward introduced, and was received with loud cheers.

NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 1.—Frank Dowst was nominated to-day for Mayor by the Democrats.

HOW STUART ROBSON'S BROTHER DIED.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Oct. 30.

It is not generally known that the family of Stuart Robson, the popular comedian, are Georgia people. He has a brother now living at Valdosta, and other relatives in south-western Georgia. The family name is Stuart, and the actor took it for his first name on the stage. One of the brothers was killed in front of Atlanta in one of those terrible fights where the "boys in gray" suffered so terribly. He was a gallant soldier in the Confederate army. His death was one of the most remarkable on record. He fell in the fight, and was taken from the field apparently lifeless. The ball had penetrated his heart, and it was supposed that death had come instantly. At night preparations were made to bury the dead, when the attendants were startled by seeing Stuart move. He was still alive. The surgeon took him in charge, but saw at once that all hopes of recovery were vain. The ball had really gone into his heart. In spite of this he lingered for hours before death finally stilled his pulse. The case is well attested. It will be remembered that a celebrated prize-fighter lived two days with a bullet in his heart, and there is a well-known instance of a miner in England who had a bar of iron three feet long blown through his head, and recovered. The other day Mary Stuart was in Atlanta with the Criterion comedy company, and she went to the cemetery to try and find her brother's grave. After wandering a long time among the thousands of Confederate graves there, she was compelled to give over the task of love. All around her were the weather-beaten headboards on which the only inscription was "Unknown." Probably her brother rested under one of these nameless graves, a hero without a monument or even a line to tell where he sleeps.

HIS ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY.

Correspondence of the Boston Herald.

MILFORD, Mass., Oct. 30.—Montgomery Lodge of Freemasons to-day observed the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Marcus Richardson. A few days since Mr. G. N. Hayward went to Bangor, where the aged citizen has resided for 58 years, and accompanied him to the residence of his brother in East Medway. This morning another member of the lodge went to Medway and brought the aged gentleman to this town, where he was photographed by Willis. In the afternoon a large number of Masons and their ladies, including representatives of lodges in Hopkinton, Medway, Franklin, and other places, assembled in Masonic Hall to pay their respects to one who had been initiated a member of the craft 77 years ago. W. M. S. A. Eastman called the assemblage to order, and introduced, as the master of ceremonies James R. Davis. Mr. Davis announced that there was an opportunity for all present to be introduced to the old gentleman, and a couple of hours was spent in social chat with him. The old records of the lodge were produced, bearing date of Oct. 5, 1803, and it was shown where Marcus Richardson took his initiatory degree. Mr. Richardson is remarkably well preserved, his eyesight and hearing being very good. Mr. James Hooper King, 79 years old, and a Mason since 1825, occupied a chair at the centenarian's left hand, and seemed to enjoy the occasion as much as the beneficiary. At the close of the reception a collation was served in the hall above.

HARVARD WINNING AT FOOT-BALL.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 1.—A keenly-contested game of foot-ball was played to-day between the Harvard College team and the Ottawa Club, on the Rideau Hall grounds, resulting in favor of the Americans by 1 goal. The first goal was taken by the Harvards in 7:30, the second by the Ottawas in 7:30, and the third by the Harvards in 30:00. This is the first time in 11 years that the Harvards have lost a goal in Canada. They say they never played a livelier game.

A VERY GENTLEMANLY DOG.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union.

A remarkably intelligent and gentlemanly dog was observed on Napa-street the other day. He was accompanied by a smaller dog, and both were going to stop at the same house. When nearing their destination, the larger one trotted in advance to the gate, which he opened and held open for the smaller one to go through; then he passed in himself, the gate closing behind him.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

TIDINGS OF MARINE LOSS.

DISASTERS REPORTED FROM ABROAD—WRECKS ALONG THE COAST.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The British steamer Suppleich, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York Oct. 11, for Newcastle, has put into Falmouth. She lost 60 head of cattle on the passage.

The American bark Charles Deering, Capt. Carter, from Akyab (British Burmah) May 21, for Falmouth, was abandoned at sea on Oct. 24. The crew was landed at Falmouth.

The Norwegian ship Holden, Capt. Jorgensen, from Waterford, Oct. 4, for New-Orleans, has arrived at Plymouth with the loss of bulwarks, sails, and head-gear, and with three of her crew injured. The vessel is making water.

The British bark City of Ottawa, Capt. Griffin, from Mobile Aug. 25, for Havre, has put into Plymouth leaky and strained. She lost her main-yard, bulwarks, skylight, tanks, compasses, sails, and deck-load, having experienced terrific weather.

The German bark Emil Julius, Capt. Jurgensen, from New-York Sept. 14, for Hamburg, has been docked at Dover, having lost her maintop-mast and all attached.

The British steamer Iberian, Capt. Parry, previously reported at Liverpool, from Boston, had her wheel-house, skylight, boat, and mainsail damaged, and her cargo shifted during the passage.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 1.—The schooner reported ashore at Egg Island Point is the Jardine, in ballast, from a Southern port. She lies outside of the bar, with keel torn away and making water badly.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 1.—Capt. Oakie, of the schooner Mary A. Trainor, from Philadelphia, for Savannah, has arrived here and reports that his vessel foundered in the gale of Saturday morning last. She encountered the gale on Friday afternoon near Cape Lookout. The crew was saved and brought hither by the steamer Morro Castle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Signal Corps Officer at Portsmouth, N. C., reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "The schooner Bertha Ellen, of Baltimore, from Nassau, for Baltimore, with a cargo of fruit, is ashore on Core Banks, 30 miles south of this station. The crew was saved. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The owner of the craft is on board."

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Oct. 31.—The schooner Speculator has been totally wrecked at Cocaigne.

LAKE SHORE AND WABASH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Mr. John Newhall, General Manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, who has just returned from New-York, in an interview in to-morrow's *Times* says: "There is no truth in the statement made by Vice-President Hopkins, of the Wabash Line, that the present condition of the latter road in Chicago was due to the action of the Lake Shore people, who made it impossible for the Wabash road to do any business through that point." Mr. Newhall said that it was well known to railway people that the Wabash already has connections in this city with every Eastern railway which its extension across the tracks of the Lake Shore cannot increase. The real reason why the Lake Shore and Rock Island roads oppose the proposed crossing of their tracks by the Chicago and Western Indiana, (in the interest of the Wabash,) is that the traffic is already so large at that point as to cause serious delays to the movement of Lake Shore and Rock Island trains, and compel them to find other routes for the interchange of traffic with connecting roads, which can only be done at a heavy expense.

PERFECT ORDER IN ALASKA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Commander Henry Glass, commanding the United States steamer Jamestown, at Sitka, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Oct. 11, that perfect order exists in the Territory of Alaska, which he attributes to the admirable system of control established by Commander Beardslee, which he will endeavor to continue. The Indians in every part of Alaska from which he has reports are quiet, and show a disposition to remain at peace with the white settlers and among themselves. In September Lieut. F. M. Symonds made a thorough examination of the harbors and passages near and leading to the trading posts on the inland waters, and collected valuable hydrographic knowledge, which will be reported to the Bureau of Navigation. The health of the officers and men is excellent.

MURDERED WHILE GAMBLING.

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 1.—In order to discover the murderers of Scott Hankins, whose body was found in the canal here last Sunday week, Mayor Ayres and President C. G. Holland, of the City Council, employed a detective of Richmond to work up the case. The detective arrived here on Saturday, and at once set to work. To-day he succeeded in securing the perpetrators of the crime. On bench warrants from Judge Aiken, of the Corporation Court, he arrested Robert Payne and Scott Thompson, both white men, and lodged them in jail. Payne has made a full confession, from which it appears that he and Thompson and the murdered man were playing cards at night in an old shanty near the canal, and quarreled over the stakes. Thompson struck Hankins on the head with an axe and threw his body into the canal.

A GIRL'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Nov. 1.—The town of Hamilton was thrown into a state of excitement this morning on finding that a daughter, 11 years old, of Samuel Bittenbender had been murdered, her head being pounded to a jelly. The girl left her home yesterday afternoon to go to Jacob Marsh's, to do house-work. This morning, her little sisters, while on their way to school, which was in the direction the girl had taken, discovered her by the roadside with her brains scattered over the fence and stones where she lay. There were several tramps seen in the vicinity early in the morning, and it is supposed that they committed the atrocious crime.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD DIVIDEND.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad this afternoon it was resolved that there be declared upon the capital stock of the company, out of the profits, a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable clear of State taxes, for the purpose of distributing a portion of the shares purchased from the city of Philadelphia. The option is given to the shareholders of accepting the extra dividend of 1 per cent. in scrip, convertible into stock of the company at par when presented in sums of $50, provided that the privilege of converting the scrip into shares shall expire Dec. 31 next, after which all scrip outstanding will be redeemed in cash at its face value.

REVIEWING THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1.—The Naval Brigade, about 1,500 strong, landed this afternoon and marched into the fort, the band of the Tennessee and five companies of the Marines heading the procession. On arriving at the parade grounds, the brigade, under the command of Capt. Stephen B. Luce, of the Minnesota, was reviewed by Rear-Admiral A. H. Wyman, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Station.

A MAN FATALLY BEATEN.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—James F. Langmaid, a respected resident of Pembroke, N. H., was brutally beaten by Robert Connell recently without provocation, and his recovery is doubtful. Connell has been arrested and is now under bail. He is a teamster, about 40 years old, married, and lives in Chichester. Public feeling is strong against him.

A LARGE EMBEZZLEMENT.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 1.—P. K. Bargar, for many years confidential clerk of John Jermyn, was to-day found guilty of appropriating $50,000 to his own use.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large barn at Bristol, Penn., owned by Mr. Daniels and used by the worsted mills of Grundy Brothers & Champion, of that place, was burned to the ground Sunday night. The loss is $15,000; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A special from Bayou Sara, La., to the New-Orleans *Times* says: "A fire broke out in Picard & Weil's stable at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, destroying a whole square of buildings. The following merchants are burned out: L. Martinez, J. F. Irvine, Kaufman & Miller, Picard & Weil, A. Decker, *M. Alexander, Simon Hart, and Brown & Co.* The telegraph office was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Telegraphic communication has been restored."

A special to the Chicago *Tribune* from Fort Dodge, Iowa, says that three brick buildings, occupied by Mr. Morgan as a drug store, the First National Bank, and Beth Vincent, were burned Sunday morning. Morgan loses everything; the others suffer partial losses. The total loss is $30,000; fully insured.

Hamilton & Co.'s oil mill, at Shreveport, La., was destroyed by fire Sunday night. The loss is $80,000; insurance, $45,000.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Mr. Samuel H. Slawson, a Custom-house inspector, who was formerly a member of the firm of Bookstaver, Thayer & Slawson, brokers, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 18 Fifth-avenue. His wife was not in New-York when he died, she having left town to attend the funeral of her father.

VOTE EARLY.

Go to the polls early! The Democrats propose by all manner of delays to retard the casting of ballots by keeping their own men at the front and depriving tardy men of the chance of voting [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE.

WORDS AND THEIR USES. A Study of the English Language. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE. Third edition, revised and corrected. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1880.

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH. A Sequel to Words and Their Uses. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1880.

In the 10 years which have elapsed since the publication of the first edition of "Words and Their Uses" many apostles have been raised up to preach the gospel of good English. Mr. White's pen has not been idle in the meantime, as the readers of THE TIMES well know. Surely no other defender of the integrity of the mother tongue has secured so wide a hearing, no other has led so many people, previously heedless of the matter, to take some thought upon their speech, and few have equaled him in taste, knowledge, and general fitness to speak upon the subject. Mr. White makes no pretense of being a philologist. He writes only of the native idiom, and uses the comparative method only when it best suits his purpose to borrow an illustration from a foreign tongue. There are not more than two allusions to the Sanskrit in the whole course of these two volumes. Such self-restraint is rare and commendable. Of English, however, he professes to know something. To his natural command of the tongue, acquired in early years passed at home and at school among people who spoke it with unconscious ease and purity, he has added a wide familiarity with the usage of the best English writers, from Gower and Chaucer to Trollope and Tennyson. The two volumes before us seem to be indirectly the outcome of his Shakespearean studies; at least, the time and labor spent in preparing his edition of Shakespeare's works have borne later fruit in countless illustrations and citations which find a place in these volumes. Without a full knowledge of the literature of the Elizabethan period he would have lacked an essential portion of his equipment. One or two incautious critics, who have quoted Shakespeare at Mr. White, have found, to their sorrow, that his knowledge of the bard is much more extensive and much better in hand than their own.

In "Every-day English" the author has brought together a series of essays which appeared under that heading in THE TIMES in 1877-8. To these are added some articles on the same general subject which appeared in the *Galaxy* a few years ago, and one or two chapters of his more recent writings. Seven chapters are devoted to the elements of the spoken word, the sounds of vowels and consonants. In this portion of his work the author finds it convenient to examine Prof. Whitney's "Elements of English Pronunciation." Probably seven persons out of every ten if asked to give the vowel sounds would say that *a* had four, to wit, as in fate, as in father, as in fall, and as in fat; that *e* has two, as in he, and as in let; that *i* has two, as in light and in lit, and so on. This was the best that could be done by the makers of school-books 25 years ago. Not one common-school teacher in a thousand ever ventured to question the accuracy or completeness of the scheme of vowel sounds as it was given in the spelling-book, and the pupils of course accepted it without question. Above the grade of primary schools not much attention was then paid to such minor details as vowel sounds, and the boys and girls who never took the trouble to think for themselves, mostly grew to manhood and womanhood in the full conviction that *a* had but four sounds and *i* but two, though a ten minutes' examination of their own utterance would have shown them how those worthy letters had been slighted by the ignorant spelling-book makers. The vowel sounds of the language are much more numerous than is generally admitted, even by persons who have studied them. No system of classification will hold them all, for the shade of difference which distinguishes one sound from another is often less than the difference between a musical note and the next higher or lower note in the scale. Accent, quantity, position, and the influence of adjacent consonants cause variations in vowels which are easily perceptible to a trained and delicate ear, though a duller organ might pass them by unnoticed. Mr. White does not attempt a full examination of the vowels in all their variations, but considers only those of most common occurrence, in order to note corruptions and local divergences from acknowledged standards. Dogmatic assertion is nowhere more out of place than in discussions upon local peculiarities of pronunciation and idiom. The life of man is too short to permit the forming of a perfect acquaintance with the local usages of even so small a corner of the world as New-England. Yet men who set themselves up as authorities in the matter of language go on talking about "the New-England 'dialect,'" or the "down East 'dialect.'" This is downright nonsense. There is no New-England dialect. There are local peculiarities of speech, some of them well-known and strongly marked, but these do not constitute a dialect, for they have no possible relation one with another, and they are not only totally dissimilar in different parts of New-England, but they differ widely in different parts of the same State. These peculiarities affect, chiefly, the sounds of vowels and many of them are too slight to attract the notice of uncritical persons. As for people who cherish the belief that the drawl, the nasal twang, and the free use of expletives of the "I snum" and "I swow" order are peculiarities of New-England speech, they may be left to wallow in their ignorance. The drawl and the nasal twang are individual rather than local peculiarities, but the most strongly marked examples of both will be found among Englishmen and Frenchwomen. "I snum" and "I swow" may, indeed, be heard in New-England, and so may "to hum," "nawthin'," for nothing, "darter," for daughter, but to accept these as samples of the pronunciation of all classes, educated and uneducated, in New-England, would be very much like going to a German picnic in Jones's Wood in search of the standard pronunciation of cultivated society in New-York. Mr. White is far too well informed to fall into any of these errors.

To master all peculiarities of New-England speech in Connecticut and Rhode Island, as well as in Vermont and Maine, to acquire the right to say this sound of *o* is common all over New-England, but that sound of *a* is never heard there, is quite beyond the power of any man. Mr. Lowell's "Biglow Papers" are written in what their author calls the "Yankee dialect," yet no New-Englander can read them without constantly detecting the ring of false metal—false, that is, to him, for what a Montpelier man rejected as foreign to his experience a Hartford man might declare that he had heard once in East Haddam. Mr. Lowell's "Yankee dialect" is a composite affair and is spoken nowhere on the habitable earth. It is said that many of the expressions he uses have never yet found a home. "Darter" for daughter is in many parts of New-England the common pronunciation of old people of a certain class, but it is doubtful whether many New-Englanders ever heard "starter" for slaughter—certainly that corruption is not common. Again, Mr. Lowell declares that the Yankee "omits altogether" the *h* in such words as while, when, and where. On the contrary, the average Yankee—at least in the five New-England States with which the present writer is acquainted—gives this letter its proper force; and, to his ear the most striking peculiarity in the pronunciation of New-York people is precisely the propensity to say *wile* and *wen* and *were* and *wich* and *weel* for while, when, where, which, and wheel. No doubt there are localities in New-England where the *h* is dropped, but they are few. No better illustration of the necessity of reserve in speaking of the "Yankee dialect" can be found than in the chapters in which Mr. White takes up Prof. Whitney's "Elements of English Pronunciation." Prof. Whitney is a born Yankee, a native of Northampton, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard. Mr. White was born and educated in New-York, but he says that his "associations have been chiefly with New-England people or those of New-England stock." The Professor's method of getting at the elements of speech is to analyze his own peculiarities of utterance. He believes that his speech may be taken as a fair specimen of that of the ordinarily well educated New-Englander from the interior. In attempting to follow him Mr. White several times gets beyond his depth, and frankly confesses that the Professor's speech contains sounds that he never heard. Yet Mr. White's knowledge of Yankee peculiarities of speech is much more extensive and accurate than that of many men who have passed their whole lives in New-England. The fact that some common peculiarities have entirely escaped his observation shows the danger of over-positive and sweeping statements. Prof. Whitney mentions among other early errors of pronunciation which he afterward overcame "by a conscious effort," *plag*, *snak*, and *sekked*, for plague, snake, and soaked. Mr. White remembers to have heard *plag*, "but *snak* and *sekked*," says he, "are new English words to my ears." All three are familiar enough to Yankee ears, though usually as coming from the lips of people possessing little cultivation. It is much more surprising, however, that Mr. White should never have heard the peculiar sound of *o*, which, as Prof. Whitney says, is "a well-recognized element of New-England utterance in a very small number of words." The "true short *o* in accented syllables," he asserts, has no place in the regular and authorized English pronunciation. The words which he gives as containing this sound when pronounced by New-Englanders are none, whole, home, stone, smoke, folks, coat, toad, and throat. He might have added road, most, close, (near,) bone, broke, and a few others. "I can only say," writes Mr. White, "that, among such people as Prof. Whitney seems to have mingled with from his boyhood, I never heard these seven words [home, stone, folks, coat, cloak, toad, and throat] uttered with any other sound than that of long *o*, which is also that given them by the best English speakers." There can be scarcely any doubt that Mr. White's usually acute powers of observation have failed him in this instance. There is, perhaps, no one fault of pronunciation among all that may be charged upon the people of every part of New-England that is so common to all classes, so persistent and difficult of correction, as this abuse of the letter *o*. Born Yankees will not need to have the sound explained to them; but it is not easy to explain it to others. Mr. White is unable to imagine what the sound may be, even after reading the explanation of one of his correspondents that it is neither long *o* nor short *u*, but closely resembles those letters "pronounced very quickly and run together." Those who know or can ascertain the pronunciation of the French word *mode* need seek no further for this mysterious sound. Transfer the *o* of *mode* to coat or road or throat, and you have the Yankee pronunciation of those words as nearly as it can be indicated; but care must be taken that the French word have its true pronunciation, not *mode*, as in English, but much flatter. Outside New England, most people think that the Yankee says *stun* for stone, and *clus* for close. Mr. White is of that number. What the Yankee really says is stone and close, with *o* as in *mode*; except that some uncouth tillers of the soil give the *u* sound rather than *o* in stone, and will declare that a piece of land is "pertikierly stunny."

Mr. White's defense of the English language against the spelling reformers is marked by good sense and understanding. The argument for the *statu quo* has been nowhere more ably summed up. His position is that spelling has nothing to do with speech. "Spoken words," says he, "are not formed by a combination of distinct sounds, as written words are formed by combinations of signs. Words, not letters, are pronounced." This being so, a certain non-conformity of speech and writing is inevitable, and is the growth of circumstances. He shows that phonetic enthusiasts have much exaggerated the difficulty of learning to spell and the economical advantages to be expected from a reformed orthography. Phonetic spelling would make English literature from the time of Bacon to the present day a dead literature, except in transliteration, and the loss of property in books already printed would be enormous. The advocates of the change that would work all this havoc are philologists who have mistaken their calling. "The function of science as to language," says Mr. White, "is not to improve it, but to study it historically, comparatively, and analytically." The phonetic reformers have not been blessed in their unnatural labors. No two of them can agree upon a system of spelling. Mr. Ellis, the ablest of them all, confesses, after a life devoted to the work, that he finds the difficulties greater than ever. The dry bones of English grammar have received frequent and severe shakings up since the time of Sir Philip Sidney, in whose "Apology for Poetry" it is said of the language that "truly, it hath that praise that it wanteth not grammar; for grammar it might have, but needes it not, being so easie of itself and so voyd of those cumbersome differences of cases, genders, moodes, and tenses which I think was a peece of the Tower of Babilon's curse that a man should be put to schoole to learn his mother tongue." Mr. White's remarks upon "The Grammarless Tongue" in "Words and their Uses" were the occasion of some sharp discussion, but it is to be noticed that the weight of intelligent opinion is more and more inclining toward his side of the case. Prof. Whitney's "Essentials of English Grammar"—of which Prof. Child, of Harvard, said that it was the only one he would permit his children to look into, "so great the chance has been that they would learn nothing or be taught something false"—is not a "grammar" in the sense that the works of Lindley Murray, Goold Brown, Weld, and Wells were grammars. It is a book which professes to teach the art of speaking correctly, but for this purpose the author has not found it necessary to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors. He casts aside much of the grammatical débris borrowed from the Latin, discards the absurd theory that nouns have gender, and treats the whole subject according to the laws of reason. His example shows the set of the current. There is no doubt that the transfer of the framework and rules of the Latin grammar to a language so totally unlike Latin as the English was a terrible mistake, which has entailed months of fruitless drudgery upon millions of English-speaking children; nor can it be denied that a child will learn to speak English correctly by hearing it so spoken. There is still a reason for the study of grammar, however, even when we accept Mr. White's definition of it as "something which concerns the forms of words and their dependent relations in the sentence," and admit that our language is "uncumbered with cases, genders, moods, and tenses." The more Latin and Greek rubbish we can get rid of the better; but when the process of winnowing is completed, there will be a tolerably substantial body of facts left. In English, as in every language, words are classified according to their functions. So long as there are objects, actions, and qualities we shall have nouns, verbs, and adjectives, and the character and capacities of these various parts of speech must continue to be formally learned from text-books. Mr. White, it seems, would not wholly banish grammar from the schools, but he would not have it taught to children under 12 years of age, or until they had "learned good English by hearing it and by speaking it."

Very little except in the way of commendation can be said of what Mr. White has written about common misusages. Most of his criticisms win the reader's immediate assent, and in many cases something more than his assent. No lover of English undefiled can read his vigorous condemnation of some common but most offensive vulgarisms and cant phrases without deep sympathy and satisfaction. Mr. White has a fine sense of the correctness and elegance in the use of language. The chapters upon "Shall and Will" in both the volumes under notice are crowded with instructive hints. Nobody who has grown up among people who use shall and will would and could correctly and in accordance with the spirit and idiom of the language ever hesitates an instant in using those words; but to those who have not enjoyed that advantage they are a stumbling-block. Our public men of Western birth and training are, as a rule, incapable of discrimination in this respect, and constantly use will for shall and would for should. One very much misused word has entirely escaped Mr. White's attention. In its account of the journey of M. Grévy, M. Say, and M. Gambetta to Cherbourg, the London *Times* said that "the stoppages were short." The same paper printed, a few days ago, a paragraph beginning as follows: "The train conveying their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ballater, en route for Abergeldie, arrived at Waverley Station, Edinburgh, yesterday morning at 6:14, or 14 minutes late. A stoppage of five minutes was made for changing the engine." This use of "stoppage" for stop is very common in England, and much too common here. Language is, at best, a very clumsy and imperfect instrument for communicating thought. The full intention of the speaker is rarely conveyed by his words. The chain of communication is completed by an act of reflection on the part of the listener. Observe how intently the listener watches the speaker's lips and eyes for signs which shall explain his words and serve as collateral aids to the understanding. The school-girl says, "I hate you" to her bosom friend with whom she is for the moment displeased, and the black-browed murderer says, "I hate you" as he plunges a knife into the heart of his victim. Five Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts once spent a considerable portion of an afternoon in listening to arguments of counsel upon the question whether, in the phrase, "And the Mayor may sign the bill, whereupon it shall become a law," the word "may" was permissive or mandatory. In statute-books—for instance in the new Code now in use in this State—it is found necessary to define with great precision the meaning which certain very simple words are intended to convey, yet, notwithstanding all precautions of legislators, cases at law are constantly arising which turn upon the construction of a statute, so difficult a thing it is for men to make their precise meaning known to others through the instrumentality of words. The existence of these imperfections is a sufficient justification for the labors of students of language like Mr. White. Our tongue is never too good at best, and any one who strives to free it from impure and weedy growths earns our gratitude.

We have noticed some errors in "Words and their Uses" which ought never to have been allowed to reach a third edition. *Bateau de vapeur*, [p. 241,] and *voici des bonnes fraises* [p. 241] are not even good American French, and *vice for vice*, [p. 304,] though a typographical error, is a conspicuous one. On page 100 of "Every-day English" we find something about "Delhi, a name absurdly given to a town in Allegany County," although the author's attention was called to this error, when the article containing it was first printed, and in the next article of the series he again spoke of Delhi, "which," added he in parenthesis, "I knew well was in Delaware County, not in Allegany, as I erroneously wrote."

TREATY PORT TRADE STATISTICS.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS—OPIUM, GINSENG, BRICK TEA, CHINA MANUFACTURING, PAPER-MAKING, CUTTLE-FISH, CAMPHOR.

The fourteenth issue of the reports on trade at the treaty ports for the year 1878 is a bulky volume of some 500 pages, bound in that yellow paper which is peculiar to Chinese official acts. Though matters are quite conservative in China, perhaps during the two years which have elapsed since the completion of the volume under review the movement of goods may have somewhat changed; still, some of the facts recorded are worthy of mention.

In the report from Newchwang it is stated that the cultivation of the poppy in Southeastern Mongolia and Central Manchuria has greatly extended since 1868. In 1871 native opium competed with Indian, and to-day Chinese merchants believe that it will entirely supplant the foreign product. Poppy cultivation is more remunerative than that of beans and grain, and notwithstanding that occasional proclamations are issued against growing it, such edicts are usually disregarded. One of the curious medicines used by the Chinese is ginseng, the best of which grows in Manchuria. The stem, somewhat resembling the head and neck, and the roots the shoulders and arms, of a man, the Chinese believe that the plant must be of great value as a medicine. The value of ginseng in no way depends upon its length, thickness, or color, but has special marks which the Chinese appreciate. The upper portion of the root possesses the great healing qualities, but the stem is supposed to be "baneful rather than beneficial."

In Hankow is made the brick tea, out of tea-dust, which seems to have been quite in demand in the London market. Steam machinery has been called upon, and the brick tea manufacture very much expedited thereby. "The steam brick tea is much better than when produced by a hand-press, is more compact and firm, withstands the difficulties of transportation better, ultimately arriving at its destination—Siberia—little, if any, the worse for the journey. Six brick tea manufactories at Hankow supply the demand. The operation in making the brick is quite simple. The dust is sifted, and sand and rubbish taken out. Coarse tea is trodden until broken fine. The dust is then steamed and pressed by hydraulic power. The coarser leaves are inside, while the finer dust is used for facing. A very common brick tea is made of the stalks only, which finds a market in Central Asia, and as far as the Amoor River, passing through Tientsin.

Among the manufactories of porcelain those at Kingtê-chên, in Kiükiang, must be of great importance. Curious to state, none of the clay employed is found in the neighborhood of the factories. It is imported from districts in the neighborhood of Nankang-fu. The reason why Kingtê-chên is selected as a site is on account of the water, which is clean and clear, and contains certain salts, which seem to unite the particles of clay. The Chinese wish to make foreigners believe that clay must temper through a period of 300 years before becoming plastic. Mr. E. T. Howell, the assistant in charge of the Customs at Kiükiang, states that this is not worthy of credence. The clay is a kind of white soft stone, and is brought to the factories in junks. It is washed, then brayed to powder. A paste is formed and kneaded and heated. It is shaped on a wheel, the vessel hung exposed morning and evening to the sun, but in the intense heats it is covered to prevent warping. The various articles are then dried by degrees, and as soon as the ground is considered proper to receive colors they are painted. In order to give the vessels a lustre or enameled appearance, a very fine layer of the same porcelain is made wherewith to wash the whole work. Then the articles are put in the furnace and baked with a gentle heat. The process of annealing seems to be thoroughly understood. The value of this chinaware depends very much upon fancy, but three things seem to combine to make an article excellent: fineness of material, finish, and shape. The fineness is discovered by the transparency which is discernible chiefly about the brims of pieces that are thinnest, or by joining together again if broken, this being a certain sign of hardness, and, consequently, of the fineness of the matter. Whiteness should not be confounded with the glare, for in time the glare may tarnish, while the whiteness should remain. The coloring is one of the chief beauties of this chinaware. Imperial yellow, white, red, and gray being favorite grounds, on which appear figures in turquoise blue, pale pink, mazarine blue, and sage green. The finest specimens are selected by an official for the Court of Pekin, and are called Kuan Yao, each article being stamped with the year of the dynasty. All others are called Min Yao, meaning that they are for the people.

In Wuhu are extensive paper manufactories. The paper is made from the bark of the paper mulberry and wheat straw. Bark and straw are taken and boiled with lime, then washed, and exposed to the air for a year. Then it is washed again, and pounded with wooden hammers on stones. Then it is soaked until it is pulpy, and boiled with a liquid glue. It is thrown on sieves made of bamboo, and by great dexterity made into layers, which are the sheets of paper. The paper is dried in rooms with heat.

The omniverous tendency of the Chinese, who eat everything that comes out of the sea, may be shown by the cuttle-fish trade of Ningpo. A good catch is estimated at 150,000 piculs, or about 20,000,000 of pounds, of dried squid. The price is about $10 per 133 1-3 pounds in seasons of scarcity, and $8 when the cuttle-fish is plentiful. Ningpo cotton, though of very short staple, has peculiar characteristics, which cause it to be exported to Europe for the manufacture of gun-cotton and lamp-wicks. "Owing to its shortness of staple, China cotton, unless mixed with Egyptian or American cotton, is almost useless in making piece goods by machinery; but for mixing there is no doubt that if prices in China were in unison with the prices of other countries, a very large business might be opened up." Chinese cultivators, though the cotton is clean and free from seeds, have a bad trick—they wet the cotton to increase weight.

From Tamsui there comes a notable quantity of camphor. Mr. Walter Lay writes: "The camphor trees abound in the hills, but a good deal of risk is incurred in cutting them down, on account of there being savages in these regions, and each year it is necessary to penetrate further inland for them, as the Chinese have not taken the trouble to plant new trees on the ground already cleared by them. * * * About Yokoham it is said that men are killed daily by the savages while cutting down camphor trees." The Chinese preserve their camphor by immersing it in water. In Swatow the business in human hair seems to have taken large proportions, Europe being eager for pig-tails to be fashioned into chignons.

In examining these reports the reader must appreciate the evident care bestowed on this compilation by the various officers of the imperial maritime customs of China; and, in looking over the nationalities in the staff we find that, after Englishmen, Americans are next in number. Of course, Chinamen are in the larger majority. There are 134 Europeans and Americans on the staff, while the native element engaged in collecting the revenue in the treaty ports amounts to 1,456.

DO NOT BE INTIMIDATED.

Do not be dismayed by attempted interference by Deputy Sheriffs or other officious Democratic obstructionists to-day. You will be protected in every right, and if interfered with at the polls you can, if it be not too late, thwart any violent attempt to deprive you of your privilege as a citizen.

PITTSTON, Penn., Nov. 1.—William McGreen, 28 years old, drowned himself in the Susquehanna River this afternoon by jumping from the Water-street bridge, a distance of 40 feet. Temporary insanity was the cause of the act.

THE IRISH AND THE TURKS

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO WITH THEM?

THE NEXT MOVE IN THE EAST—BRUTAL CRIMES OF IRISH LAND AGITATORS—BAD WEATHER AND BURGLARS—FRAUDS AT ELECTIONS—EDWIN BOOTH'S ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—If any sympathetic foreigner were to ask what is the general condition of England just now, the answer must be that it is a decidedly uncomfortable one all round. To begin with the most important matter, the Eastern question, we find our position in that troublesome affair more complicated and embarrassing than ever. Nobody can tell what is likely to happen next or what after that. The known persistency of Mr. Gladstone in any course he enters upon renders it certain that he will not pause in his crusade against the Turk, but what form his restless activity will take it is impossible to say. It is believed that he is bent upon adopting extreme measures toward the Sultan. Already we hear of inquiries being made of leading shipping firms as to what vessels would be available as troop-ships if required, and such things naturally excite uneasiness. That the Conservatives should inveigh against the policy of the Government, of course, goes without saying, but even our Radicals themselves do not like the look of affairs. A somewhat prominent member of that party observed to me a day or two ago: "We are by no means satisfied. Even our great admiration of Gladstone does not blind us to the fact that he is far too enthusiastic and impulsive. This movement against the Turks was all very well as long as we confined ourselves to abstaining from interfering in anything done against them by other States, but I don't see that we are called upon to do the police work of Europe. We did not put Gladstone into office to make war—we had quite enough of that in the time of the Jingoes—but to keep peace, to give up this wretched meddling in foreign affairs, and restore trade and confidence to the country. If we are committed to any warlike course either in Turkey or anywhere else it will certainly not be with the approval or sanction of the great body of the Liberal Party."

Then there is Ireland. Our troubles there, so far from diminishing, are increasing every day. Murders and outrages of all sorts are of such common occurrence that not one-half of them are reported in the English papers. In all parts of the west the most frightful things are done, not merely to intimidate the landlords, but to deter tenants from paying their rent. The sending of threatening letters must be quite a source of extra revenue to the Post Office, and it is known that these threats are no idle ones. The business of intimidation is carried on with hideous regularity. Whether it be a landlord who demands or a tenant who seems disposed to pay rent, the same course is pursued. First there is a gentle warning; then comes a threatening letter marked with the emblems of death; next some property of the offending party is destroyed or damaged, a hayrick or farm building being burned, or cattle or sheep horribly mutilated, though why these inhuman fiends do not kill the poor creatures outright instead of cutting off their tails, gouging out their eyes, or hamstringing them it is not easy to understand. Then comes the personal attack on the object of vengeance. He is visited at dead of night by gangs of men with blackened faces, who drag him out of bed in spite of the cries of his wife and children, and cut off his nose or ears, or perpetrate other brutalities too horrible to mention. Lastly, if such measures as these fail—and they rarely do—there is the ambush by the road-side, or at the cottage window, and the obnoxious man is shot dead or grievously wounded. The newspapers endeavor to spare their readers such horrors as much as possible, and many a report of this sort, as I well know, has been rejected as too horrible to be true. But private letters from the country fully confirm these stories, and tell others worse still. Meanwhile incendiary speeches are permitted to be delivered everywhere without any attempt to stop the mischief, and these speeches are all the more pernicious from the subtle way in which most of them are worded, the speakers pretending not to approve of the crimes that are being committed around them while conducting an argument the only logical inference of which must be active violence. At the same time it is not believed that the Archbishop of Dublin's recent protest against this system of terror will have any effect. The influence of the priests in Ireland has greatly diminished in many ways, and most of all in matters involving agrarian questions. About a year ago I was traveling in the west, and was told by a local land agitator that the priests had been doing their utmost to keep the people quiet, but that they would not be able to do so very long. In view of this state of things it is generally felt that the Government will have to take some active steps to preserve something like order. So far they have done next to nothing. Mayo and Galway have been proclaimed to be "in a state of disturbance," which involves the establishment of an extra Police force in those counties at the expense of the inhabitants, but it is not likely that this measure will do much, if any, good, while the peasants are being advised to compensate themselves for the extra tax put upon them by stopping it out of the rents, which, by the way, they do not pay at all.

As though we had not enough trouble on our hands with political matters, we must needs have the weather to afflict us. We are living just now—or rather those of us who reside in the agricultural districts—a sort of amphibious existence, for heavy rains have flooded the country in all parts to an extent that has not been known for many years. The amount of damage done in the midland counties is estimated at hundreds of thousands of pounds, and in not a few cases those splendid harvests which were the result of the late brilliant Summer have been entirely swept away. Somehow or other it would seem as though England were more liable to injury by floods than ever she was before. The reason, no doubt, in some cases is traceable to the increased preservation of fishing rivers, which are dammed up for the cultivation of salmon, while in London the formation of the Thames Embankment, a great ornament, it is true, to the metropolis, is unquestionably the cause of the disastrous overflows with which the southern part of the capital is visited every now and then. Probably, also, the increased damage caused by floods is due to the cultivation of enormous tracts of low-lying ground, especially in the eastern counties, which were formerly marsh lands. But whatever the causes, it is a matter of surprise to many that no system of insurance exists to meet these constantly recurring inundations. We insure against almost everything else—fire, accidents, death, explosions, losses at sea, personal injuries, and a hundred other things—but insurance against damage done by floods is quite unknown in this country.

Nor have I come to the end of our many troubles. The burglary plague has broken out again with fresh force. The season has commenced very prettily, indeed, with two terrific conflicts with house-breakers in the southern suburbs of London. In one a brave young policeman lay in wait for a burglar whom he saw getting over a wall, seized him, was fired at three times, and was at last knocked down insensible by the fellow's confederate. In the other a young gentleman was awakened at night by the movements of a man who had got into his room, and whom he courageously tackled, firing at him with a revolver, and, it is believed, wounding him. Numbers of other burglaries, not less audacious, are reported from other parts of the metropolis, and in no case have we heard of the capture of the robbers. Of course, as usual, there is an outcry against the Police, and equally, of course, the Police retort that it is all the fault of the householders, who carelessly leave doors and windows unfastened or not properly secured, or engage servants without looking closely enough into their antecedents. This last want of precaution is no doubt a fruitful cause of robbery. It is unquestionably the fact that a regular system is now carried on by which accomplices of thieves, both male and female, are enabled to obtain situations in respectable and wealthy families by means of false-written "characters." A friend of mine not long ago was boasting that he had secured one of the best servants he ever had—a capital cook, a hard worker, and in all other respects satisfactory. He had a first-rate character with her from a lady in Belgravia, who wrote it on the best of note paper stamped with her address and crest. After this model servant had been in her place a few weeks, an accident revealed the unfortunate fact that just before taking the situation she had completed her third or fourth term of imprisonment for theft, and there was reason to believe that she was supplying a gang of burglars with information that would enable them to break into and rob the house at the first convenient opportunity. Of course, I need hardly add that the "lady in Belgravia" who furnished the "character" was a myth, the house in which she was supposed to reside being—well, not the abode of one of the "upper crust."

Of all the many victims of that Electoral corruption which the Commissioners now sitting are so ruthlessly exposing, none seems to have had such "hard times" as Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., the defeated Liberal candidate for Sandwich. Sir Julian is one of the great firm of bullion merchants, Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid, and is a very wealthy man. He is the nephew of Sir Francis Goldsmid, who was killed some years ago by falling under a train from which he was alighting at Waterloo Station, and the grandson of the first Baronet, Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, one of the most benevolent of the generous Jewish community. Sir Julian Goldsmid is certainly by no means so able or so popular a man as either of his predecessors in the Baronetcy of his family, and even if the last election for Sandwich had been quite pure his rejection would not have been surprising. At the general election he was turned out of his former seat at Rochester, and on a vacancy occurring soon afterward, at Sandwich, through the elevation of Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen to the peerage, he stood for that borough against Mr. Crompton-Roberts, a Conservative. At the general election there had been no contest for Sandwich, and, indeed, it was expected at first that Mr. Crompton-Roberts would be allowed to have a "walk-over." However, the Sandwichites were only too glad to have a opportunity of a fight, and the reason why has since become only too obvious. No sooner had Sir Julian Goldsmid issued his address than his local agents began to ask him for money. He first gave them about £500, but the next day they, like Oliver Twist, came "for more," and so it went on till the unhappy gentleman's supply of checks was fairly exhausted. So closely was he pressed that he, one of the richest men in the city of London, had actually to send to Rochester to borrow £1,500. The end of it was that the election cost Sir Julian Goldsmid between £3,000 and £4,000, and yet for all that he was beaten by nearly two to one. The fact was that the good people of Sandwich did not want a Liberal member at all, but only a contest in which plenty of money would be spent on both sides. Naturally, the unfortunate victim of their greed was very wroth at the result, and seems determined to be revenged. He petitioned against his successful opponent, not in order to get the seat himself, but, as he plainly avowed, in order to expose the iniquities of Sandwich and bring about its disfranchisement. As things stand, it looks very much as though he were likely to have the revenge he seeks. The bribery at Sandwich appears to have been of the most open and barefaced character, men by scores and hundreds having been paid so much money down for their votes without the slightest concealment.

The Leeds musical festival, which began yesterday and concludes on Saturday, seems likely to be more than ordinarily successful. Its most interesting item, the production of Mr. John Francis Barnett's cantata founded on your great poet Longfellow's "Building of the Ship," was introduced last night, and it appears to have been a great success. At any rate it is very highly spoken of by Mr. Joseph Bennett, of the *Daily Telegraph*, who is generally regarded as one of the most accomplished and trustworthy musical critics in this country. No doubt you will ere long have an opportunity of judging for yourselves as to the merits of a work which must have such peculiar interest for Americans. In other respects a large amount of recognition is given at this festival to English talent, or to speak more comprehensively, that talent which is the produce of English speaking countries. For nearly all the vocalists came under the latter category, as, besides six actually English singers, the company includes the Canadian Mme. Albani, and your own talented fellow-countrywoman, Mrs. Osgood, whose services have now come to be regarded as almost indispensable in every important performance of sacred music in this country. Moreover, a large proportion of the programme consists of compositions by Englishmen such as Sir Sterndale Bennett, Mr. J. F. Barnett, (before mentioned,) Mr. Walter MacFarren, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The last-named gentleman is the conductor of the festival, the first of its kind, I believe, that has been under his direction. The cause of this arrangement is the fact that the Leeds people have somehow fallen out with Sir Michael Costa, who usually conducts on these occasions, and who of late years has been rather unfortunate in his relations with the musical establishments with which he has been connected, notably with the Italian opera-houses, of which he has long ceased to be *chef d'orchestre*. They are, indeed, a quarrelsome set, these musical people. Leeds itself is considered to be a very musical town. It has about half a dozen choral and orchestral societies, and I believe there are hardly two of them which are not at deadly feud with each other. Somehow, I suppose, they have dropped their differences to combine for the present festival, but after it no doubt they will begin quarreling again as fiercely as ever. At any rate, that is what they used to do when I lived in Leeds some years ago. I do not see that any of the more prominent local Professors of music, with the exception of Mr. Boughton, the chorus master, are taking an active part in the performances, a circumstance due, no doubt, to their mutual jealousies. Apropos of these, one of the best repartees I ever heard was elicited by a musical Professor in the very town of which I am speaking. He is a rather pompous and pretentious person, and one day a musical man from the South came to ask his advice as to what he should do with a view to set up as a teacher of music in the place. "Ah, my boy," said the Leeds Professor, "it is no use. I have all the best pupils in the town." "Yes," slyly replied the other, "but I might take them after you have done with them."

Edinburgh—a very different sort of place from Leeds, physically, intellectually, and socially—has also just been having—I can't say enjoying—a sort of festival in the assembly of the Social Science Congress in its midst. Nothing very remarkable seems to have come of its deliberations. Indeed, it is long since the papers and discussions of the Social Science Association have afforded much food for public talk. The persons taking part in its proceedings are, year by year, of less importance, and on the recent occasion hardly a single man of any note either read a paper or spoke at the meetings. The association has, indeed, long been declining in public regard, and has not even the prestige it possessed in the days when it was wittily said by the late James Hannay that "there was no more painful sign of the fading of Lord Brougham's intellectual powers than his increasing interest in social science." I myself attended the congress held in Edinburgh in those days, and I heard nothing at the meetings half so amusing and instructive as a capital burlesque social science speech which Peter Fraser, a noted Edinburgh humorist and one of the earliest writers in *Punch*, delivered at Prof. Aytoun's dinner-table on the subject of the "Evils of Mixing One's Liquors."

Mr. Edwin Booth is announced to "open" at the new Princess's Theatre on Saturday, the 30th inst., in "Hamlet." He will be supported by a thoroughly sound Shakespearean company, including Mr. F. Swinburne as Claudius and Mr. Edmund Leathes as Laertes—both these gentlemen having played those parts in Mr. Irving's revival of the tragedy—Mr. William Farren as Polonius, Mr. John Ryder as the Ghost, Mr. Calhaem as the First Grave-digger, Mrs. Hermann Vezin as the Queen, and Miss Gerard as Ophelia. Mr. Booth's engagement is limited to 26 nights, and the only other piece he is as yet announced to play in is "Richelieu." I am very pleased to hear that the improvement in Mr. Sothern's health continues. He is still staying at Brighton. His friends hope to see him again soon among their social circles, but his doctors say that he must keep very quiet for some time, and he is not at all likely to appear on the stage again for at least another year.

The London *Times* of the latest date contains the following, which we publish, trusting that perchance the hue and cry raised in England may be of avail in case the scoundrel has sought refuge in this country:

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.—WHEREAS, on the evening of Sunday, the 12th of September, 1880, a packet of dynamite was placed on the London and North-western Railway, between Bushey and Watford; and whereas a similar substance was procured on Thursday, the 2d September, by a person of the following description: Age, 40 to 45 years; about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height, rather stout build, black mustache and imperial; remainder of face and chin shaved, giving a fictitious address as the Charing Cross Hotel, and writing a hand of which the following is a fac simile: [The handwriting is in a fair commercial hand, and evidently written by a person thoroughly accustomed to the use of the pen.] Mr. T—— thinks that he did not mention the number of *detonators* ordered by him to-day. He writes to say he will want 10, Aug. 26th. The Dynamite Co., &c., &c. Notice is hereby given, that her Majesty's Government will pay a reward of £100 to any person who will give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of this felony; and a further reward of £100 will be similarly paid by the London and North-western Railway Company. And notice is hereby further given, that her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department has signified his intention of recommending that her Majesty's most gracious pardon shall be granted to any accomplice in the said felony (not being the actual perpetrator thereof) who shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offenders. Information to be given to the Director of Criminal Investigations, Great Scotland-yard.
Metropolitan Police Office, Great Scotland-yard, S. W., October, 1880.

THE STAGE IN OTHER LANDS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Mr. Charles Warner has appeared in London as William Tell in Sheridan Knowles's drama.

Anton Rubinstein has written a new symphony, which is shortly to be published by Senff, of Leipsic.

Two Russian musicians have been commissioned to collect, arrange, and publish the national melodies of Siberia.

M. Jules Barbier, the well-known French writer of librettos, has promised to prepare a comedy for the Paris Vaudeville.

Miss Griswold, the American soprano who carried off the first prize at the Paris Conservatoire, has been engaged for the Grand Opera in Paris.

All reports agree as to the complete success of Marie Van Zandt. She has recently appeared at Copenhagen as Mignon, and has been universally praised.

Brahms has recently completed his third orchestral symphony, and a piano-forte trio which, it is to be hoped, some of our managers will secure for New-York.

The cast of "Anna-Mie," at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, includes Miss Genevieve Ward, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Forbes Robinson, Mr. Flockton, and Mr. Edgar Bruce.

Another play by Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled "The Light Fantastic," and described as a novel, eccentric sketch, will shortly be brought out by Mr. Toole at the London Folly Theatre.

A burlesque of "The Corsican Brothers" is being arranged by Mr. F. C. Burnand and a collaborator for the Gaiety Theatre. It will be called "The Corsican Brothers & Company, Limited."

The latest new English play, "Trust and Trial," by a Mr. Calmour, is treated with indifference by the London press. It is evidently a very poor specimen of the wonderful modern melodrama.

It is doubtful whether M. Paul Deroulède's new drama, "La Moabite," will be produced at the Théatre Français. The subject of the drama, it is thought, will excite bad feelings and partisan sentiments.

A London paper states that "Herr Wagner has issued, or is about to issue, a pamphlet, entitled, 'Religion and Art.' He is still suffering from erysipelas in the face, but he hopes to be able to leave Naples for Bayreuth in a few weeks."

Miss Minnie Hauk is reported to have sung with much success in Brussels lately. During the next two months she will make a tour in the principal cities of Germany and Austria. In January she will sing at Nice in "Carmen," and afterward will return to London.

A writer of "condensed criticisms" in a London journal refers to the entertainment at the Folly Theatre in this wise: "Mr. J. L. Toole as himself. *Verb. sat. sap.*" The same writer describes "The Guv'nor" as "A comedy supposed to have been written by the Man in the Iron Mask."

The announcement is made by Mr. Armit for his Autumnal season of opera in London, that "evening dress is entirely dispensed with." Possibly the proverbial dense fogs of this time of the year may enable the London public to "entirely dispense with" evening dress when they go to the opera.

Some excellent music was performed at the funeral of Offenbach, notably the singing of the great baritone, M. Faure. It is only within a comparatively recent date that Offenbach has become famous. He has written 80 works in all, 69 of which have been composed in the last decade of his life.

"William and Susan" is the title of Mr. W. G. Wills's rearrangement of Douglas Jerrold's "Black-eyed Susan," and the new version of the old and favorite play, acted with fine skill and effect at the St. James's Theatre, promises to be very popular. It is a "woman's play"—one that the whole sex may weep over copiously.

Mr. Edwin Booth will make his appearance in London on Saturday evening, Oct. 30. He will be seen at first in "Hamlet," which will be played for only a few nights, and will be succeeded by other Shakespearean works. "Richelieu," "The Fool's Revenge," and one or two more modern dramas, will also be produced during the Booth season.

Ole Bull, by his last will, bequeathed to the Museum of Bergen, Norway, a number of his jewels, medals, and decorations, given him in the course of his long professional career by Kings, Emperors, and other titled personages. Included in the bequest is the golden crown, set with diamonds and pearls, presented to him some 10 years ago by citizens of San Francisco.

The friends of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will be glad to learn that she has been highly successful in Vienna this season at the Imperial Opera-house in that city. The *Neue Freie Presse*, whose critic is the well-known Edward Hanslick, speaks of her performance as "colossal," which is evidently extravagant, but goes to show the impression she has made. Miss Kellogg's first appearance was in the rôle of Leonora in "Il Trovatore," in which she is said "to have shown herself an artiste of the highest order." The excellence of her début is further stated to be due "not only to the power of her voice and bravura singing, but to a pure sense of the beautiful, and to the respect for every musical expression, be it ever so small a phrase." As Filina in "Mignon," Miss Kellogg, who has won fame in New-York in this rôle, is said by the same authority "to have sung wonderfully well, with perfect ease and the most refined musical taste." No one who has heard Miss Kellogg sing in her incomparable manner the polonaise from "Mignon" will doubt the justice of this notice of the Vienna critic.

Mme. Modjeska has made a deep impression in London as Mary Stuart, and it is doubtful whether Mlle. Bernhardt won at any time a more decided and more generally effective triumph. The *News* admits that Mme. Modjeska's acting has been chiefly notable heretofore for finish and charm, rather than for natural force; and it refers to "her marked foreign accent," which spoils, occasionally, her enunciation. The *News* was, therefore, surprised at the ardor, vehemence, and passionate fierceness of her performance. The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that the performance is womanly rather than queenly; and the *World* goes so far as to assert that acting more subtle and refined, more passionate and powerful, can rarely have been seen upon the stage. The *Standard* finds a want of variety in her rendering of the part, and other journals are inclined to be critical. But, on the whole, the actress's success has been very emphatic. Mme. Modjeska has evidently made a good deal of progress since she departed from the United States, and her return to our stage will be looked forward to eagerly. Her version of "Mary Stuart" is an adaptation of Schiller's tragedy, made by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield; this tragedy has the reputation of being the heaviest play extant.

The subject of authors' rights is agitating theatrical circles in London, and a great deal of argument, based upon the decision rendered in the case of Miss Genevieve Ward against Mr. Herman Merivale, has already been put forth in the press and elsewhere. Miss Ward has written her views of the matter in the London *Times*, and the same journal prints a communication—which will be found interesting by all dramatists—from Mr. Edgar Bruce, who produced Mr. Merivale's drama, "Forget-Me-Not," at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The London *News* sums up the whole question in these words: "The recently published letters of Mr. Herman Merivale and Mr. Boucicault seem to have been written under the impression that the decision of Lord Coleridge in the case of 'Merivale against Ward' constitutes a serious attack upon literary property and a peculiar hardship inflicted upon dramatic authors. It may be as well, therefore, to observe that Lord Coleridge has neither confirmed the right of a manager to alter a play in defiance of the wishes of the author, as Mr. Boucicault appears to suppose, nor denied the right of the authors of 'Forget-Me-Not' to legal remedies. What he has done is simply to refuse to grant an injunction, thus leaving the complainants to the more usual remedy of an action at law."

MR. RUSKIN'S INDISCRETIONS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Irish Land League, we learn from the last number of *Fors Clavigera*, has found a new and formidable supporter in Mr. Ruskin. The champion of "God and the Queen" never reads the newspapers, and had never heard of the Land League until somebody asked him if he approved of its principles. Mr. Ruskin, of course, had no difficulty in evolving from his inner consciousness the programme of the league: "Ireland for the Irish, and no man to possess more land than he can actually use." This formula, if anything, goes beyond the views of Mr. Parnell, but it must be right, for we are told that it expresses the intentions of the "Maker of Ireland and of all other lands." Mr. Ruskin modestly hints that unless they take into their counsels one who knows "the ways of God" better than they do, the leaguers will not reach their end until after many failures and disasters. According to some current theories Mr. Ruskin's language is distinctly seditious, and he should stand in the same dock with Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Biggar.

A NEW CLUB IN LONDON.

From the London World.

The movement for the establishment of the Junior Reform Club has received the assent of a large number of the Liberal members of the House. It is to be a self-supporting institution, will cost $100,000 or thereabout, and will not be subsidized by donations from the wealthy members of the party. Its house accommodation will provide for the possibility of 3,000 members, and, to avoid the difficulties thrown in the way of the selection of strangers by the members, separate suites of rooms for the purpose are proposed. Though there will be considerable difference in the entrance fees, there will be little difference between the subscriptions to the "Junior" and to the senior institution.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The *Mark-lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "The heavy rains during the week hindered wheat-sowing on clay soils. The floods in some districts caused great damage. On well drained soils sowing made good progress. Thrashing has been restricted by the weather. The percentage of samples in bad condition has increased and they are, if anything, more difficult to sell. The deliveries of English wheat and the entire importation of breadstuffs into London show an important decline. Nevertheless, the trade was decidedly weaker, and prices were maintained solely by the comparative smallness of the present extraneous supply, stocks being barely sufficient to meet current needs. Millers, however, continue confidently to expect lower rates. The trade in foreign wheat on the spot has been slow. The inquiry was restricted for all descriptions, except Australian, and the finest qualities of English. Foreign flour was in short supply and readily salable at Monday's rates. English barley was steady, except inferior descriptions, which at some provincial markets were 1s. to 2s. lower. Foreign was quiet. Oats, both English and foreign, under the influence of a short supply, caused by the closing of Russian ports, have advanced 6d. since Monday. Maize, despite the increased visible supply in the United States and on passage, was steady in consequence of scarcity on the spot. Cargoes were firmer. There were a few wheat cargoes off coast, and only one at a port of call, but in consequence of the increased visible supply in the United States and afloat, buyers operate slowly and very cautiously. Barley cargoes declined 3d. to 6d. The sales of English wheat during the week were 45,078 quarters at 43s. 7d., against 39,967 quarters at 50s. 4d. during the corresponding period last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending Oct. 23 were 715,010 hundredweight of wheat, and 183,603 hundredweight of flour."

BEATEN BY WINDS AT SEA.

The bark Minnie Carmichael, which arrived from Calais yesterday, had very stormy weather while passing down the English Channel, and on Oct. 16, when on the Newfoundland Banks, she was caught in a hurricane lasting eight hours. The wind came at first from the south-east quarter, and blew with fearful violence, while the sea became one blinding sheet of foam and spray. Huge waves swept over the decks of the bark, but she sustained no serious injuries. During the past nine days the bark has been to the westward of George's Shoals, beating her way against strong westerly gales and head seas. Capt. Lewis, of the bark Annie J. Marshall, from Belfast, states that from longitude 40° west until port was reached he experienced a series of strong northerly and north-westerly gales. On the 15th, in latitude 45° and longitude 50°, a hurricane set in and continued for 16 hours. The wind changed from south-south-east around to north-west by way of east and caused a terrific sea, in which the bark rolled and pitched heavily. Several sails were blown away and other slight damage was done during the hurricane. The steam-ship Norfolk, which arrived from China and the East Indies yesterday, grounded in the Suez Canal, where she was detained several days. After passing Gibraltar the steam-ship ran short of coal and was compelled to put into Bermuda for a fresh supply. She encountered very severe weather before and after putting into Bermuda. The ship Highlander, from Manila, experienced a very severe westerly gale in the Indian Ocean. Severe weather was met with off the coast.

INFANT MORTALITY IN FRANCE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu calls attention to the increase of infant mortality in France during the last 30 years. Between 1840 and 1849 the number of deaths of children below one year (of every 1,000 births) was 140; from 1850 to 1859 it was 172; from 1860 to 1869 it had increased to 175; and it rose during the last decade to 178. A striking feature in connection with this branch of social politics is the increase in the number of still-born children, and particularly in the case of illegitimates. Dr. Daremburg published recently in the *Journal des Débats* the following figures under the former head, showing that in 1839 there was one still-born child to every 25.8 births; in 1845, one to every 24.2; in 1855, one to every 22.5; in 1865, one to every 19.7; and in 1876 one to every 19.6, while among illegitimates the number of deaths had increased from 1 in 20 births in 1839 to 1 in 11 in 1876. Both Dr. Daremburg and M. Bertillon attribute this unsatisfactory state of things in a great measure to the increase of crime; and there is no doubt that infant mortality is largely affecting the decrease of population in France.

FOREIGN SPORTING NOTES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Mr. Lefevre, the French sportsman, has sold Mortimer for £3,200, to go to the American market.

Two to one are freely laid on Laycock, the Australian oarsman, whose race with Hosmer, of Boston, comes off to-morrow, over the Thames course from Putney to Mortlake, for £200.

Trickett has resumed his practice on the Thames. He is reported to have done a satisfactory trial while away. A match was made to-day between the Australian sculler, Laycock, and Riley, of Saratoga, N. Y., and their representatives went to London to ratify the agreement.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—To-day is a holiday in the Bank of England and on the Stock Exchange, the first secular days of May and November being the days upon which the bank makes up its balances.

5 P. M.—Bar Silver is quoted at 51⅝d. ℔ ounce. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1—3:30 P. M.—Pork—Prime Mess, Eastern, dull at 73s.; Prime Mess, Western, dull at 65s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut steady at 45s.; Short Rib steady at 47s.; Long Clear dull at 46s.; Short Clear steady at 46s. Hams—Long Cut dull at 42s. Shoulders dull at 33s. Beef—India Mess dull at 70s.; Extra India Mess dull at 85s.; Prime Mess dull at 60s. Lard—Prime Western firmer at 45s. 6d. Tallow—City firmer at 34s. 6d. Turpentine Spirits steady at 35s. Resin—Fine steady at 11s.; common firmer at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. Cheese—American choice steady at 65s. 6d. Lard-oil steady at 44s. Flour—Extra State dull at 13s. 6d. Wheat—No. 1 White firmer at 9s. 3d.; Spring No. 2 firmer at 9s. 3d.; Winter, new Western, firmer at 9s. 4d.; Winter, new Southern, firmer at 9s. 5d. Corn—Mixed firmer at 5s. 5d. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American steady at 30s. Resin—Common, at London, firmer at 5s. 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, at London, steady at 34s. 6d. Receipts of Wheat for the week from Atlantic ports, 26,000 quarters; from Pacific ports, 11,750 quarters. Receipts of Corn, 16,500 quarters.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6 11-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d. Breadstuffs firm.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 9,500 bales American. Futures closed dull.

LONDON, Nov. 1—5 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 54s.@54s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Refined Petroleum, 9⅛d.@9¼d. ℔ gallon. Spirits of Petroleum, 10½d.@11d. ℔ gallon. Linseed-oil, £27 10s.@£28 ℔ ton. Tallow, 37s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 34s. ℔ cwt.

BREMEN, Nov. 1.—Petroleum, 10 marks 65 pfennings.

THE BUFFALO MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Flour steady, with a good demand. Wheat active and a shade higher; sales of 13,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, November, at $1 15¼; 5,000 bushels do. at $1 15¾; 5,000 bushels do., December, at $1 17; 10,000 bushels do., all the year, at $1 15¾; 3,000 bushels do., all the year, in elevator, at $1 16¼; 5,000 bushels do. at $1 16; 2,000 bushels do. at $1 16, spot. Corn dull and heavy at 49½c. asked for No. 2 Western, with no bids. Oats dull; No. 2 Mixed Western held at 36½c.@37c. Barley quiet but steady; sales of 3 cars Canada, on track, at 85c.; 2,500 bushels do. at 75c. Rye quoted, No. 2 Western at 86c. Freights to New-York by Rail—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c. Canal Freights unsettled; 8½c. offered for Wheat to New-York. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 6,900 bbls.; Wheat, 74,000 bushels; Corn, 69,000 bushels; Oats, 46,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels. Lake Receipts—Flour, 16,780 bbls.; Wheat, 586,000 bushels; Corn, 346,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 17,675 bbls.; Wheat, 92,000 bushels; Corn, 133,000 bushels; Oats, 46,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 90,000 bushels; Corn, 116,000 bushels. Grain in Store—Wheat, 536,000 bushels; Corn, 1,877,000 bushels; Oats, 400 bushels; Barley, 121,000 bushels; Rye, 4,400 bushels; Malt, 14,000 bushels.

THE OSWEGO MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales of White State at $1 10. Corn quiet; Duluth, 54c. Barley in good demand, and prices a shade higher; sales of 30,000 bushels No. 1 bright Canada at 95c.; 6,500 bushels do. at 96c.; 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at 87c.; 2,400 bushels do. at 90c.; 20,000 bushels Canada, by sample, at 94½c.; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at 80c.; 5,500 bushels do. at 80½c.; 20,000 bushels Canada, by sample, at 85c.@86c.; 5,500 bushels do. at 89c. Rye dull and nominal. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill-feed steady and unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 6¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¼c.; Barley, 5½c. to New-York; Barley, 4½c. to Albany; 5c. optional; Lumber, $1 90 to Albany; $2 65@$2 75 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Corn, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 205,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,500,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 720 bbls.; Barley, 39,000 bushels; Rye, 3,500 bushels; Lumber, 880,000 feet. Grain on Canal from Buffalo and Oswego for Tide-water Yesterday Noon—Wheat, 1,093,000 bushels; Corn, 1,109,000 bushels; Oats, 53,000 bushels; Barley, 430,000 bushels; Rye, 55,000 bushels.

THE CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Flour steady; Family, $4 75@$5; fancy, $5 25@$5 60. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Amber, $1 03; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05; receipts, 16,000 bushels; shipments, 27,000 bushels. Corn active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 44c.; new ear, 38c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 Mixed, 33c. Rye in good demand at 90c. for No. 2. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 Fall, 90c.@92c. Pork—No transactions. Lard firm at $8 05@$8 10. Bulk-meats steady; Clear Rib, 7¼c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. Whisky active and firm at $1 08. Butter in fair demand; choice Western Reserve, 22c.@24c.; choice Central Ohio, 18c.@20c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Hogs firm; common, $3 75@$4 30; light, $4 35@$4 50; packing, $4 45@$4 65; butchers', $4 60@$4 70; receipts, 4,300 head; shipments, 1,100 head. There will be no markets to-morrow.

THE MILWAUKEE MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 1.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; opened at an advance of ⅛c., and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 10½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 05½; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and November, $1 02; December, $1 04; January, $1 05½; No. 3 Milwaukee, 92½c.; No. 4 Milwaukee, 84c.; Rejected, nominal. Corn firm; No. 2 at 39½c. Oats weaker; No. 2 at 28½c. Rye quiet and lower; No. 1 at 83c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 Spring, 72c. Provisions firmer; Mess Pork, $12 10 cash, and November. Lard—Prime Steam, $8 cash, and November; $7 95, January. Live Hogs higher at $4 40@$4 50. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 7½c. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Barley, 24,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—NINTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—NINTH PAGE—4th col.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—SIXTH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—NINTH PAGE—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—NINTH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—NINTH PAGE—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—FIFTH PAGE—5th col.
CARPETS—NINTH PAGE—7th col.
CITY ITEMS—FIFTH PAGE—5th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—NINTH PAGE—3d col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—NINTH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—SIXTH PAGE—7th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—NINTH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING—NINTH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—FIFTH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
DIVIDENDS—NINTH PAGE—6th col.
ELECTIONS—NINTH PAGE—5th col.
ELECTION NOTICES—SEVENTH and EIGHTH PAGES.
FINANCIAL—NINTH PAGE—4th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—NINTH PAGE—5th col.
GAS-FIXTURES, &c.—SIXTH PAGE—7th col.
HELP WANTED—NINTH PAGE—1st col.
HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—NINTH PAGE—3d col.
INSTRUCTION—NINTH PAGE—3d col.
LEGAL NOTICES—SIXTH PAGE—7th col.
MACHINERY—EIGHTH PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGES—FIFTH PAGE—5th col.
MEETINGS—NINTH PAGE—3d col.
MISCELLANEOUS—SIXTH PAGE—7th col.
MUSICAL—NINTH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—FIFTH PAGE—7th col.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING—NINTH PAGE—5th col.
POLITICAL—FIFTH PAGE—7th col.
PROPOSALS—EIGHTH PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—EIGHTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
REMOVALS—NINTH PAGE—4th col.
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STATIONARY—SIXTH PAGE—7th col.
SHIPPING—NINTH PAGE—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—NINTH PAGE—6th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIFTH PAGE—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—EIGHTH PAGE—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—NINTH PAGE—3d col.
TEACHERS—NINTH PAGE—3d col.
THE TURF—NINTH PAGE—7th col.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

CLARENCE A. SEWARD,	JOHN C. CHURCHILL,
DE WITT STAFFORD,	ANDREW WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM H. BEARD,	LESLIE W. RUSSELL,
JOSEPH C. HOAGLAND,	WILLIAM W. WORDEN,
DITMAS JEWELL,	CYRUS B. MARTIN,
WILLIAM B. DINSMORE,	JOHN C. KNOWLTON,
FRANK WORK,	PATRICK H. COSTELLO,
SAMUEL M. SCHAFER,	CHARLES NORTH,
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ALBERT J. AKIN,	HENRY S. HEBARD,
CHARLES ST. JOHN,	HENRY F. TARBOX,
JAMES HARROWAY,	SHERMAN S. JEWETT,
FREDERICK TOWNSEND	ORSINO E. JONES.
JAMES A. BURDEN,	

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—THE SNOW FLOWER. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—CINDERELLA. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—OUR FIRST FAMILIES.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—NORAH'S VOW.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—BOCCACCIO. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—REVELS. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE.
MASONIC TEMPLE—HELEN POTTER'S PLEIADES.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—CONCERT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—MY PARTNER. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—ARTICLE 47.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
STANDARD THEATRE—THE UPPER CRUST.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD PICNIC.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—DANIEL ROCHAT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE GUV'NOR.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 5 o'clock this evening.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-west to south-east winds, generally lower temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

Let voters remember that the polls close at 4 o'clock, and that every hour of delay in depositing their ballots will create a constantly increasing risk that they will not be deposited at all. But urgent as are the reasons for voting early, let every voter take time to satisfy himself that his ballots have not been tampered with. The Democracy of this City have virtually abandoned the hope of success to-day, and the efforts of the Tammany leaders will be directed to saving their County ticket at any cost. Whether tendered by friend or foe, no ticket containing the names of Mayor and County officers should be voted without a close inspection of its character. Similar care will be necessary in regard to the ballots for district Aldermen, and, indeed, for all local nominees, without distinction of office. We trust that in addition to discharging their own duty as citizens our friends will not rest content till they have seen that others have done so likewise.

The following card, addressed "to the public," was sent on *Friday night by telegraph* to the Democratic and Independent press of the country by the National Democratic Committee:

The Garfield letter is not a forgery. Mr. JOSEPH HART, publisher of *Truth*, was honorably discharged this morning by the Republican Chief-Justice of the General Term of the Supreme Court of New-York, Hon. NOAH DAVIS.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM, Chairman.

A more contemptible piece of imposition—false in intent and false in substance—has not issued from the fraud and forgery mill which the Democrats have kept in operation during this campaign. The man who should in private life lend himself to deceit so gross and palpable would be kicked out of the society of gentlemen; the party leaders who busy themselves with the manufacture of this kind of campaign literature need hardly complain if even their own organs find it difficult to restrain till after election the expression of bitter and hearty contempt.

There are some very significant details of the condition and operations of the Treasury given in our Washington dispatches this morning. The net reduction of the debt is but $7,000,000, (in round numbers,) but the reduction of the bonded debt is $10,000,000, of which rather more than one-half is in 6 per cent. bonds. The internal revenue shows a slight increase, the Customs revenue a perceptible falling off, for the month of October, but in both there is a very large advance for the past four months—the first third of the fiscal year—as compared with the corresponding months of the last fiscal year. This difference amounts to over $15,600,000, of which about four-fifths is due to the increase in the Customs. The silver dollars were coined in somewhat smaller amount last month—$1,200,000—and about $1,800,000 was paid out, reducing the stock on hand by nearly $600,000, while the silver certificates have reached the very considerable figure of $20,000,000. These statements tend to show that the regular business of the country has not been very much interfered with by the political canvass, a fact largely due to the impression which has steadily gained ground that there was to be no "change."

The figures of the provisional estimates for the support of the City Government during 1881 come in time to remind the people of the magnitude of the responsibilities which are intrusted to the Mayor and Aldermen of this City. Of the aggregate thirty-one millions and a half to be raised from taxes and City revenues, thirteen millions are in the nature of fixed charges being devoted to the payment of the City's quota of State taxation, and to payment of interest and the redemption of the principal of the City debt. Of the State tax at least half a million goes to the school fund, and therefore comes within local control, so that there are eighteen millions of municipal taxation more or less directly controlled by the officers who are to be elected to-day. When we find nearly a million of dollars appropriated for the benefit of the notoriously corrupt and inefficient Department of Parks; when $3,600,000 comes under the control of the Board of Education which KELLY's Mayor is expected to place under Irish Catholic control, and when over a million of dollars is to be dispensed to asylums and other institutions largely under Roman Catholic domination, the necessity for placing the control of the taxes in safe hands becomes sufficiently apparent. That neither Mr. GRACE nor the Tammany Aldermen would help to reduce the expense or increase the efficiency of the local Government will be admitted by every intelligent citizen.

The editor of THE TIMES has been favored with the receipt of numerous requests from the editors of esteemed contemporaries in neighboring States who desire his views by telegraph as to the probable result of the election in this State. The editor of THE TIMES takes this occasion to apologize to them for his inability to comply with these requests, and to explain that he does not regard political prophecy as coming within the sphere of editorial function. He has observed, moreover, that this field is already sufficiently well occupied, and he has seen in the prophetical achievements of his professional brethren no reason to believe that his contribution to their aggregate of wisdom or foolishness would tend either to public instruction or to the legitimate influence of the newspaper press. The forecasts of THE TIMES's correspondents will be found in its columns to-day. The results of the election will be published in THE TIMES of to-morrow morning, and such portions of them as are specially within the range of its news department will be sent over night to those contemporaries who are in the habit of supplying it with information of similar accuracy and proportionate value.

REASONS FOR REJECTING GRACE.

The citizens of New-York have an opportunity to-day to assert their independence. Mr. JOHN KELLY, the Tammany dictator, has taken advantage of the Presidential contest to strengthen his grip upon the Democratic Party in this City. He proposes to use it, against the will of a large part of its membership, to fasten his hold upon the City Government and make it the mere machine of his personal rule. He has worked upon the fears of party leaders to compel a union with him, lest division should imperil the national ticket, and then he has managed to force his own nomination for Mayor upon them by a trick. He has played the part of a bully in his own party, and he presumes upon its nominally united strength to carry out his plans for controlling the whole Municipal administration. He has been so confident of his power that he has shown no moderation, but has gone to the very extreme of his wishes, and the Tammany City ticket is to-day made up as it would have been if JOHN KELLY had named its candidates without consultation with any class of citizens.

Voters in this City are confronted with a choice between Mr. KELLY as a practical dictator in the administration of their vast interests and a Government which shall acknowledge its obligation and its responsibility to the people. The Tammany chieftain could not possibly have made a nomination more peculiarly his own or more offensive to those citizens who are not *disposed to submit to his arrogant pretensions*. He was not content to take a Democrat identified with the interests of the City and in sympathy with the sentiments of the great majority of its people. He selected a comparatively unknown man, an Irish Catholic, who has been a resident of the City only a few years, whose record in private business is covered with suspicion, and who has had no connection or association with the administration of Municipal affairs to give him a defined relation to public interests. A man of Irish birth might, by long residence in the City, by identification with its interests, by public spirit and approved capacity, show himself every way fitted for the position of chief magistrate of the greatest of American cities. But Mr. GRACE is not such an Irishman. It is not impossible that a man of the Roman Catholic faith might show that degree of liberality and independence, that sympathy with American ideas, and that regard for our system of public education which would remove all objection to his exercising the functions of Mayor of New-York. But Mr. GRACE is not such a Roman Catholic. He is simply the average successful Irish Catholic, who has given no proof and no reason for the belief that he is in any respect better fitted for the highest office in an American Protestant city than any one of its many representative citizens.

The attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward our school system is well known. It has been defined repeatedly by its leading authorities. It has never been changed or modified. Mr. GRACE has made certain vague professions not at all in accord with that attitude. But it has never been the policy of the Church to fly in the face of public sentiment, or to announce definite purposes which would at once arouse formidable opposition. It is stealthy and insidious in its advances. It secures its ground first and works out its purposes as opportunity offers. It is for those who believe in preserving our system of education from the avowed designs of the Catholics and keeping it free from all sectarian influences to take proper measures to that end. To place the control of public funds absolutely in the hands of Roman Catholic officials, and to give the appointment of those who have the immediate direction of educational interests into the hands of a man of that faith, is certainly not the way to make such a result secure. The choice presented does not lie between a Democrat and a Republican, nor even between a Tammany man and an Anti-Tammany man; it lies between an Irish Catholic, subservient to his Church and to JOHN KELLY, and with but a brief and casual connection with the interests of the City, and an American Protestant, with a long and honorable record as a citizen in private and public relations, and in thorough sympathy with the public school policy of the country.

The relation of the Mayor with the administration of educational affairs affords reason enough for rejecting the proffered GRACE of Mr. KELLY. But the fact that he is Mr. KELLY's man would also be a reason altogether sufficient by itself. His election would be a complete consolidation of the power of the dictator of Tammany. It would fasten his grasp upon the City Government and make his sway over it absolute. This is what he has been working for. It is for this that he has made his power a menace to his own party in the State and the Nation, and compelled those who longed to cast him out to recognize and concede his claims. It is for this that he has striven to unite the warring factions in the City. Their union was to contribute to his strength. But at the ballot-box, bargains of Irving Hall and Tammany Hall committees have no binding force. It is for Democrats as well as Republicans to say whether they will submit to JOHN KELLY's decrees and surrender the most precious interests of the City to his keeping.

A FRANK ADMISSION.

Any argument on national issues which may be addressed to voters to-day is not likely to have much effect. The minds of most men are fully made up. What was to be said on one side or on the other has been said, and if it has not been weighed it will not be weighed now. It is not as argument, therefore, (though as argument it is very telling,) but as a matter of current history that we call attention to the following extract from the Charleston *News and Courier*. It was published in that journal, on Saturday morning last, in a leading article, to which was lent the emphasis of double-leaded type:

"The Radicals need no special organization. In the absence of personal inducements the colored people vote the Radical ticket. Normally they are Republicans, because the whites are Democrats. There is no reason in it. The brute instinct of self-preservation, as they understand it, governs their action. They know that there are happy families, as in South Carolina, where political animals of every sort live and prosper together, the owl caressing the sparrow, the mouse dallying with the cat, the hawk coquetting with the chicken. But they are not sure that this will last, and unless pains are taken to reassure them they are apt to return to the Radical menagerie."

The title of the article which contained these statements was "One More Appeal for Vigorous and Unselfish Work." The purpose of the writer was to show that there was very grave danger that South Carolina might elect one or more Republican Congressmen by Democrats trading votes for Representatives for votes for Governor or local officers. The "unselfish work" was to be to prevent this consummation by refusing to trade, and the writer sought to show that it was necessary by showing that the negro vote would, other things being equal, go to the Republicans.

No one can dispute the authority of the *News and Courier*. It is a strongly Democratic paper. It has the courage, if not of its convictions, at least of its intentions. It carries frankness sometimes, as on this occasion, to the verge of cynicism. It frequently tells very unpleasant truths about its own party, not apparently because it has any hope, or even wish, to correct its party, but because it cares very little what may be thought outside of the borders of its own State. When it thinks that its party can be spurred to action by an admission which is quite fatal to the *pretensions of the party in the North, it does* not hesitate to make those admissions and to urge them on its readers. Its spirit is that of an educated and polite, but thoroughly arrogant, Southerner—a spirit with which the country has had to deal in the past, and with which it has not yet done.

This Southern Democratic writer, then, who has no possible motive for saying anything to the disadvantage of the Democratic Party of the South, declares that "in the absence of personal inducements the colored people vote the Radical [Republican] ticket;" that "normally they are Republicans, because the whites are Democrats;" that "the brute instinct of self-preservation, as they understand it, governs their action." This is precisely the fact on which the Republican press of the North, apart from the mass of definite evidence to which they have appealed, has rested the charge that the colored vote in South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, and to a great extent in other States, has been suppressed. Given the large Republican vote in those States previous to 1874, given its rapid, and in some instances almost instantaneous, disappearance, and the presumption becomes overwhelming that the change was brought about by either the suppression or the fraudulent overbearing of the colored vote. It is only necessary to read the political statistics of the last half-dozen years, in the light of the specific and unqualified admission of the leading Democratic organ of the South Carolina Democracy, to be compelled to accept this conclusion. It is the only one which explains all the now undisputed facts.

Nor does it explain the facts of the past alone. It throws a flood of light over what will be done to-day. We invite our readers to scan the election returns this week with this South Carolina statement in mind. If Gen. HANCOCK is reported elected President to-morrow morning—a grossly improbable thing—let them ask themselves to what he owes his office; what were the "personal" inducements which prevented the negroes of the South from voting against him; what were the means by which 138 Electoral votes were secured from the Southern States in his favor. If, on the contrary, Gen. GARFIELD be elected—as there is scarcely room for doubt that he will be—let them inquire what votes would have swelled his majority which he will not have received had the "instinct of self-preservation"—no mean motive in a free voter—been allowed to guide the action of the "colored people," who are "normally Republicans." The contest of to-day will settle many things. If it result in a Republican victory it will break up the "solid South," which will no longer cling to a party which cannot serve its purposes, however subservient it may be in trying to do so. With this change new problems will present themselves, in which the political action of the really enfranchised negroes will not be the least important or the least difficult element to deal with. But, at least, that action will be free. It may be ignorant. It may become largely corrupt. It will no longer be suppressed.

A DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION.

The inventors of the infamous "Chinese hoax" may justly be given *the credit for having been the means of causing a bloody* riot in the city of Denver, Col. If these mischievous persons had not imported into the campaign an issue which is wholly irrelevant, the outburst of barbarism in Colorado would not have been possible. It is an addition to the wickedness of this miserable business that the so-called issue has been raised by means of forgery. But aside from the fraudulent character of the invention, the stratagem employed by the Democrats was base and mean. It was an appeal to the selfish passions of men. Even if Gen. GARFIELD had entertained sentiments like those contained in the counterfeit "Chinese letter," the use made of the weapon wielded by the Democrats would have been quite as unmanly and tricky as it has been in the present case. There has never been in the discussion of this matter, from beginning to end, any effort on the part of the Democrats to use the Chinese question as an argument, but only as a "bogy," a ridiculous scarecrow. The evil passions thus awakened have, in one city, at least, been wreaked in bloodshed, incendiarism, and riot.

It may be said to the credit of the peaceable citizens of Denver that the riot in that place last Sunday is supposed to have been chiefly the work of Democratic repeaters and colonists, who were imported into Colorado for the purpose of voting fraudulently to-day. These ruffians, having paraded on Saturday night, making much display of devices intended to excite men against the Chinese, persuaded themselves that the mock issue which they had raised was a real one. Inflamed with strong drink, and besotted with overmuch Democracy, they lashed themselves into a fury against the Chinese. They resolved to drive them out of the country or kill them out of hand, as it were, without waiting for HANCOCK's election and the year of jubilee. After "making a night of it" in the streets, these patriots, who went to Denver to corrupt the ballot-box, were drunk enough and mad enough, by Sunday noon, to destroy the Chinese. They, accordingly, tore down or gutted the Chinese houses, started fires in different places, killed or beat the hapless foreigners, and finally took possession of the city, defying the Police and the law-abiding people of Denver.

This shameful affair is thoroughly characteristic of the men upon whom the Democratic Party founds its strength. The rioters were lawless, ignorant, and dissolute. They were ready to reach their ends by violent means. They did not know how disproportionate to the evil of which they professed to complain was the machinery which they employed. And they were of that baser sort which is bravest when drunk. There are about 150 Chinese in Denver. As in most of the newly built settlements in the West, they are employed in useful menial occupations. A majority of them are laundrymen; some are market gardeners, and a few have been employed in street-cleaning and as helpers in humble trades. In a normal condition of things, these inoffensive people would not have excited attention. They live on the outskirts of the city, in cheap and not over-clean tenements, and are too feeble *in numbers to be a "moral blot," or to threaten* any industry in which white people desire to engage. If Denver, had suddenly been invaded by a band of the much-dreaded Utes, the proceedings would have been very like those witnessed there on Sunday. In this case, however, the barbarians were American citizens, so intent on preserving the purity of American institutions that they resorted to murder, incendiarism, and violence. They did not have even the poor excuse of being maddened by the resistance of the Chinese. For these people are so feeble-spirited that they fly in terror at the slightest approach of danger, never once thinking of tarrying to defend their property. In common with the more highly civilized Caucasian, the Chinaman sets great store by his own life. It may not be of much account to the rest of mankind. To him it is highly valuable.

It will not do for those Democrats who, at a safe distance from all trouble, have projected into the canvass the Chinese question to say that this is merely an accidental demonstration of feeling. The cause of the bloody and disgraceful riot in Denver, which stains the record of the day, was the invention of a fictitious issue in the canvass. Ignorant people were told that as soon as GARFIELD should be elected the country would be flooded with Chinese cheap labor, and that all white laborers would become paupers. The most violent diatribes were leveled against the Chinese, for the purpose of exciting men of the baser sort against the Republican Party, which was falsely charged with encouraging Chinese immigration. The wickedness of this course was evident from the first, and it has been signally illustrated by the riot to which that course has in one instance directly led. The Democratic managers, at their wits' end for some expedient to check the popular current, invented the bogus Chinese letter, and then appealed to the people to vote against a party which was sought to be held responsible for "the Chinese evil." And when the ruffians in Denver murdered and destroyed they might have truthfully said that they had been incited by the Democratic National Committee, of which ex-Senator W. H. BARNUM is Chairman.

FRATERNAL AFFECTION.

There is nothing more beautiful than the love of a brother for a sister. This has been said so often that it has acquired the force of an axiom. If for the last hundred years mankind had been accustomed to say that fraternal love is warm, or square, or spheroidal, or blue, we should all admit the truth of the saying without the slightest examination.

Mr. Watkins, whose place of residence is not mentioned—not only as an evidence of good faith, but as a saving of trouble—has been generally regarded by his neighbors as a man exceptionally kind and good to his sister. This is the more remarkable because he is a dentist. There can be but little doubt that the habit of pulling and filling teeth chills the admiration which the natural man has for the fair sex. The dentist is trained to look upon woman simply as a being with cavities in her teeth which require filling, or as a field for the use of forceps. To him a feminine mouth is merely a mine which he is to work for his own pecuniary *benefit. It is believed that dentists never* kiss their wives, sisters, or daughters, but that their most tender caresses are made with steel instruments. If the dentist feels what he imagines to be a thrill of marital affection, he either inspects his wife's mouth with a mirror or explores it with a sharp steel crowbar. The moral qualities of dentists may be all right, but it is only reasonable to believe that they cannot cultivate affection for the sex and practice their painful profession at the same time.

Mr. Watkins's love for his sister took the form of training her for his profession. He thought that women are peculiarly fitted to practice dentistry, and he looked forward to the time when he could take his sister into partnership, and advertise that "ladies would be pulled and filled by Miss Watkins." The young lady took very kindly to her brother's plan, and studied dentistry with much ardor. From time to time Mr. Watkins hired colored small-boys for her to practice on, and she drilled holes in colored teeth and afterward pulled them in a way that greatly pleased her brother, though it is only fair to say that the boys themselves did not show any signs of enthusiasm for dentistry.

Miss Watkins became in time quite proficient in filling and pulling, and she thereupon desired to learn the art of making artificial teeth. It was not easy for her to get a subject. The supply of small colored boys was exhausted, and Mr. Watkins did not dare to let his sister try her 'prentice hand in making false teeth for his regular customers. A plan, however, was finally devised by which Miss Watkins would be furnished with a subject. Mr. Watkins argued that if his sister could induce some woman to have all her upper teeth pulled he would furnish the materials for a new set to be made by Miss Watkins free of cost.

After diligent effort Miss Watkins found a lady, to wit, Miss Boardman, who wished to have a set of upper teeth, and who gladly embraced the opportunity to have the set made for nothing. She called at the office on a fixed day, and, occupying the fatal chair, allowed herself to be placed under the influence of chloroform, so that the half-dozen damaged teeth could be removed from her upper jaw to make room for the new set.

Miss Watkins enjoyed pulling teeth—in fact, this was the branch of her profession for which she had a wild enthusiasm—and she had never met with teeth which pulled more delightfully than those of Miss Boardman. They were large teeth, firmly rooted, and Miss Watkins felt a fierce joy in the muscular effort of dragging them to the light. So fascinated was she that when she had thoroughly cleared the upper jaw she was unable to resist the temptation to continue, and she therefore pulled every one of the sixteen sound lower teeth of Miss Boardman before that unfortunate person recovered consciousness.

The rage of Miss Boardman was great, and she suffered it to betray her into remarks which Mr. Watkins held to be insulting to his profession. He thereupon stood firmly on his original contract. He said he had agreed to furnish Miss Boardman with a full set of upper teeth, but that he had not agreed *to furnish her with lower teeth, and should decline to do anything of the kind.* Miss Watkins, for her part, said that she had never in her life met with a woman so unreasonable and ill-tempered as Miss Boardman, and since that person had been so childish as to get angry because she had had a few extra teeth pulled without charge, she would refuse to depart from the strict letter of her brother's contract. If Miss Boardman still wanted a set of upper teeth she would make them, but as for her lower teeth, she had better put them in her pocket and leave the office without any further display of unladylike anger.

Miss Boardman has since brought a suit against the Watkinses for larceny of teeth, but it is thought by the best local lawyers that she cannot recover damages, since teeth are not recognized as personal property. The whole trouble has evidently grown out of the affection of Mr. Watkins for his sister and his desire to make her an expert dentist. No doubt fraternal love is a beautiful thing, but had Mr. Watkins had a little less of it Miss Boardman would not now be weeping and wailing and devoutly wishing she had some teeth to gnash.

A temporary lull has occurred in the East. Kabul appears to be quiet and the "murdered" Ameer to have come to life again. The substitution of the energetic DERVISH Pasha in Albania for the weak and treacherous RIZA portends a speedy settlement of the Dulcigno question, despite the counteracting intrigues of Greek agents. The Kurd invasion of Persia seems to be gradually expending its force, and tending to lose coherency. But the success of this raid may tempt the marauders to repeat it, and the surest remedy is the construction of the long-talked-of railway from the Levantine port of Scanderoon to Diarbekir and Mosul, under the joint protection of Persia and Russia. Kurdistan is in Asiatic Montenegro, defended by its pathless mountains. Were those mountains once penetrated by road and railway, as those of the Caucasus have been, Kurd brigandage would be at an end forever, and the once famous mart of Mosul might regain all its former commercial importance.

The fact that Dr. TANNER once starved himself into some kind of notoriety seems to have been quite forgotten to-day in the United States. It is to be supposed that the oblivion into which this eccentric individual has fallen may be classed under the well-known apothegm "that no one is a prophet in his own country." Still, in far distant countries, where starvation is quite a normal condition of the human race, Dr. TANNER's performances at the present moment are exciting a large amount of interest. A St. Petersburg paper tells of a Russian traveler wandering in the confines of the Great Desert of Gobe, who is thus addressed by a Tartar chief: "Have you the secret how to live without eating? Give me the talisman, and I will become subject to the White Czar, and will give to you 10 fat sheep, a camel, a brood-mare, and 50 poods of brick tea. Tell me how to go empty and live, and you shall dwell in my tents and have my daughter without dower. The story of the man who lives on nothing has come to us through China; it happened in a far-off land." Nearer than these far-off countries, in Spain, even in sleepy Portugal, TANNER is now being talked about. Madrid apothecaries with nostrums advertise miraculous cures, which they can make by methods other than Tannerian. Spain, in fact, thinks that all Americans are dyspeptic, and that the Doctor went through his idiotic performances for the great weal of the Republic. Perhaps if Dr. TANNER could only speak Tartar or Spanish, a wide, untrodden, and profitable lecture tour might open up before him.

The question of how much personal baggage a traveler may bring with him from abroad must always remain unsolved. The recent case of Mr. AARON, which has been appealed, is of this character. Who is to be judge of the wants of certain people? A may buy an ulster in England and be perfectly satisfied, while B may bring over as many of POOL's suits as he can afford to pay for. The ordinary Custom-house official, if he is a decayed gentleman, and there are many such, may deem that B's numerous trunks contain legitimate articles of clothing, while another official, who never has worn anything more than he carries on his own back at one time, may cause serious difficulties. Actors' or actresses' baggage is again causing no end of trouble. If the law reads that persons may bring with them such articles as are of use to them, in the carrying on of their professions, for that is the only way the law is to be understood, why then, if an actress performs in a dozen pieces, and has to wear 3 different costumes in each rôle, that makes 36 different dresses, not counting the enormous number of other minor articles, such as gloves, hats, laces, handkerchiefs, ribbons, jewels, fans, shoes, plumes, arms necessary to make the dress complete. If actresses to their histrionic business unite the profession of smuggling, as it has been asserted by the Custom-house, why, then, they must be amenable to the laws, but it is stupid to subject all of them to the petty annoyances of officials; whether it be an actress from the French Comedy or a poor variety dancer from some minor London theatre. Returning to the subject of personal wear, the Customs have always given trouble; and as the United States adopts regulations pretty much like those England tried to carry out more than a hundred years ago, it is amusing to read in TREVELYAN's early history of CHARLES JAMES FOX how the English gentlemen circumvented "the strictness of the Custom-house" in 1764. The Right Hon. THOMAS TOWNSEND, describing the return of English gentlemen to England, writes: "Mr. RIGBY brought out a fine suit of clothes, which he saved by wearing when he landed. Mr. ELLIOT saved a coat and waistcoat, but not having taken the same precaution with his breeches they were seized and burned." "I could not," said the Earl of TYRONE, "help blushing at the ridiculous figure we made in our fine clothes. You must wear your gold, for not even a button will be admitted." Of course, if the law were so framed in this country that a person might bring only what he could wear on his body, we should see many slender men stepping down the gang-plank of European steamers as portly as Falstaffs, and as to the fairer sex coming from abroad fat women at the side-shows would not equal them in circumference.

Attention should be called to the historical value of the facts developed during the latter part of the Warren inquiry, which will be continued on Thursday next, and concluded in the course of the month of November. Aside from the questions of military reputation involved, and the little squabble between the cavalry and infantry as to the details of the engagement, the documentary evidence produced by Gen. SHERIDAN in his statement published last week, and mentioned as in existence by Gen. GRANT in his testimony, clearly establishes the fact that the movement was part of a plan to force LEE to evacuate his works and fight in the open field. It was conceived by Gen. GRANT four days before it culminated in the brilliant victory at Five Forks, and SHERIDAN was ordered to abandon his position on the James River and skirt round the rebel right, adopting Dinwiddie Court-house as a base of operations. There are no dispatches yet published showing that GRANT acquainted Gen. MEADE with his plan of turning LEE's right; but as the two Generals were in frequent oral communication, and as Gen. MEADE's dispatches imply in their general tenor a knowledge of what was going on, it may be taken for granted that they had conferred upon the subject, and that the latter was fully aware of the importance of the movement. That the Confederates understood its import is evident from the desperate energy with which LEE hurled the flower of his army, infantry and cavalry, upon SHERIDAN's advancing column, which was well-nigh overwhelmed by disparity of numbers and the momentum of the shock. The battle of Dinwiddie diverted 20,000 men from the rebel fortifications, and, flushed by the success of that day, they lay on their arms all night in front of SHERIDAN's lines, expecting to fall upon him in the morning like a thunderbolt and cut his army in pieces before the infantry could come up. This was just what GRANT wanted; the rebel success at Dinwiddie paved the way for the crushing defeat at Five Forks. During the night LEE learned that the Fifth Corps was in motion on the Boydton plank road, and ordered PICKETT to withdraw from SHERIDAN's front just in time to avoid a rear attack. Before daylight the Confederates were in full retreat, and the cavalry was following close upon their heels, worrying them at every convenient opportunity. Safely ensconced behind their works at Five Forks, and trusting to the natural strength of the position, the rebels could laugh at the desperate charges of a force which they outnumbered and had beaten the day before in the open field. The Fifth Corps had been lured back to its original position on Gravelly Run, and they did not count on its arrival in their front in time for an assault on April 1, 1865, and probably not earlier than the next morning. Besides, had they not stampeded the Fifth Corps on the day preceding, with only a portion of the force that now guarded the White Oak road? They anticipated that the brunt of the battle would fall upon their right, with the impetuous CUSTER at the head of a division of Union cavalry, and were not at all anxious respecting the result. This overweening sense of security was just what GRANT had anticipated from the events of the preceding day; and within an hour after the assault commenced, before LEE, whose right lay only three miles away on the White Oak road, could bring a force to PICKETT's assistance, his army was annihilated, and a Union force of nearly 25,000 men was securely established upon the White Oak road, menacing his communication and threatening his right rear. There was no alternative except to evacuate his works and cast the Confederate cause upon the issue of a battle in the open field, retreat into the mountain fastnesses that lay to the west of him, or surrender. It was decided to attempt the retreat rather than abide the hazard of a conflict. But the campaign was practically ended when SHERIDAN went over the works at Five Forks, and, with the light that has been thrown upon it in the course of the Warren inquiry, that battle must be regarded as part of one of the most brilliant, well-planned, and decisive movements of the war.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Lawrence (Kan.) *Journal* calls upon the Republicans of that State to carry every county to-day.

The Republican National Committee has advised the Republicans of the First District in Minnesota to unite upon the Hon. Mark H. Dunnell.

The Greenbackers of the Second District of Louisiana have nominated John F. Winston for Congress, and claim that they will throw 6,000 or 7,000 votes in New-Orleans.

Charles P. Johnson is a Democratic candidate in St. Louis for the Missouri Legislature, and John D. Johnson, his brother, is a Republican candidate for Circuit Judge.

As the Lansing (Mich.) *Republican* phrases it, all the hucksters and corruptionists in politics are striving very hard for a fusion of the anti-Republican parties in this country to-day.

The *Saratogian* quotes from a letter from a German resident in the West to a relative in Saratoga, in which he says: "I have lost a heap of money on Indiana, *which comes to me painful*."

The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* advises Democrats of that State to pair with Republicans to-day, and stay alongside of them in the cotton field, and tells them the more each one can pair with the better.

Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation enjoining upon the Sheriffs, Police, and all other executive officers of the State to see to it that there is to-day a full, free, and impartial vote in that State.

Excited by the promise of the election of the Hon. John A. Kasson to Congress from the Seventh District of Iowa, Mr. S. H. Mallory, the Democratic candidate, has precipitately retired in favor of Edward H. Gillette, Greenbacker.

Alexander Gregory, Greenback candidate for Congress in the Albany District, has withdrawn in favor of the Democratic nominee, but the people who nominated him refuse to be sold out and say they will vote for him nevertheless.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Telegraph* says that *the Democrats of that State have nominated for* Governor a man who was such a rabid Copperhead and rebel sympathizer during the war that when the Pastor of his church prayed for victory to the Union arms he got up and left the church.

An address from the Kansas Republican State Committee, calling for a full and decisive vote to-day, says: "On one side is the sentiment that crushed treason and extirpated slavery and redeemed the public credit; on the other is the sentiment that upheld Jeff Davis and resisted the draft and aimed at repudiation."

Congressman Albert S. Willis still claims to be the regular Democratic candidate in the Louisville district, and asserts that Col. Thomas H. Hays represents only five men, who, against the wishes of the party, against the will of two-thirds of their own committee, and against the wishes of four-fifths of the people, called a convention at an inconvenient hour for two-thirds of the Democrats to attend.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA SEASON.

It might have been naturally expected that every one in New-York was engaged in perfecting political plans for to-day, and that Italian opera would not attract much attention last night. The fact was, however, that one of the largest audiences of the season assembled, and the week's programme was begun with a spirit that promises well. Bellini's "La Sonnambula" was the opera, with a cast which included Mme. Gerster as Amina, Signor Campanini as Elvino, Signor Del Puente as the Conte Rodolfo, and Miss Martinez, Mlle. Valerga, Signori Rinaldini and Grazzi in the minor parts. "La Sonnambula" will always be a favorite work of the genuine Italian school. It has the flavor of melody, and, despite the modern tendencies of operatic composition, appeals to the ear and the heart of every musical person. Bellini was not a master in the matter of orchestration, but his conceptions showed genius and sentiment, and if his work seems at times conventional, it is always in exquisite taste. There is nothing grand and thrilling about "La Sonnambula," but it answers the object for which it was evidently written, as a charming musical pastoral poem, which only aims to give pleasure without any of the excitements of grand tragedy.

Mme. Gerster's Amina was a beautiful illustration of the art of the actress and singer. In no one character has she appeared to better advantage this season. Her voice showed the increased power of the middle and lower registers which has been before remarked, and in the florid and delicate singing in her highest range she was faultless and wonderfully brilliant. The audience was not slow in recognizing the merits of her performance, and was liberal in the applause bestowed upon her, particularly after the trying finale in which she was so good as to deserve nothing but the warmest praise. The "Ah non giunge" was delivered with perfect taste and embellished with lavish ornamentation. Signor Campanini was in excellent voice, and sang the somewhat thankless rôle of Elvino with his accustomed skill, fairly dividing the applause with the prima donna in the first and second acts. Signor Campanini is one of the very few artists who can give any dramatic interest to the part of Elvino. The average auditor cannot help considering Elvino a lout who is entirely unworthy of the good fortune that falls to his lot, and it is, therefore, all the more creditable to an artist who can invest him with any attractions. Signor Del Puente was, as usual, effective as the Conte Rodolfo, and showed himself the finished artist he always seems to be. The orchestra and chorus were uneven, giving evidence at times of a lack of rehearsal.

CANAL NAVIGATION REOPENED.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The rain of Friday and Saturday enabled the Delaware and Hudson Canal to resume navigation yesterday. Seven hundred boats, with 80,000 tons of coal, were waiting for water. If the water lasts 4,000 tons will reach tide-water daily until the ice closes navigation.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE OIL REGIONS.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 1.—The Titusville *Herald* gives the number of completed wells as 339; production, 3,351 barrels; new drilling wells, 333; new rigs up and building, 333, and dry holes, 2. Compared with the September operations there is [illegible] falling off in developments.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 1.—Yesterday Thaddeus M. Baird, a well-known citizen of Surry County, committed suicide at his home by shooting himself through the head with a heavily-loaded musket. A few days previous he attempted to commit the same act by cutting his throat with a razor. He was for many years a conductor on the City Point Railroad.

SHOT WHILE SEEKING HER HUSBAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—At 2 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Sarah McManus entered a low drinking saloon at the corner of Seventh and Baker streets, to look for her husband. Frank Carroll denied that the husband was there, but as Mrs. McManus was persistent, Carroll drew a pistol and deliberately shot her. The ball struck her in the abdomen, and the doctors say she cannot live.

THE CONTEST IN THIS CITY

PROBABILITY THAT A FAIR VOTE WILL BE CAST.

THE PROPER PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY CHIEF SUPERVISOR DAVENPORT TO PREVENT FRAUD AT THE POLLS—THE CORRECT BALLOTS.

There is now every likelihood that there will be a tolerably fair election in this City to-day if the efforts of the Federal authorities, acting in conjunctity with the provisions of the United States Statutes, will effect such a result. Chief Supervisor of Elections John I. Davenport has deemed to be made, on Saturday and yesterday, a complete canvass of every election district, to ascertain where will be the registry lists, so as to discover cases of colonization or fraudulent registry. To-day complaints will be made and warrants issued against every one of the men so found to have registered from houses where they do not reside, and whenever they appear and claimed to vote they will be taken into custody forthwith. Chief Supervisor Davenport has also obtained from the registry a complete list of the persons who have registered on fraudulent naturalization papers of 1880, and warrants have been prepared in these cases also. Last night he sent out explicit and detailed instructions to the Supervisors of each election district to govern their action to-day, and they are directed peremptorily to first challenge every man who offers to vote on a fraudulent naturalization certificate. The Supervisor is then directed to use every proper means of persuasion, and finally to warn the man that if he persists in voting he will be arrested. If the man so warned insists on his right to vote the Supervisor is directed to at once cause the arrest of the man, taking the certificate of naturalization as evidence, and to have him brought immediately before a United States Commissioner. For the purpose of hearing such cases United States Commissioners Detlef Scheele, Lyman, and Davenport will be in their respective courts, in the Post Office Building, at 7 o'clock this morning, and will sit until after the closing of the polls. United States Commissioner Little will also hold court for the same purpose in Morrisania, and prisoners arrested in the up-town districts will be taken before him.

To still further aid in carrying out the law, 2,500 special Deputy United States Marshals were appointed and sworn in yesterday and Saturday, and these will be distributed in every election district in the City to aid and give the Supervisors, who are the lawful watchers of the ballots as once, the opportunity to enforce the law. It was reported last night that Sheriff Bowe had sworn in a large number of special Deputy Sheriffs. It was rumored during the past two days that he contemplated appointing 5,000 special Deputies with a view to making challenges and arrests of voters, but it was said last night that he had not appointed so many. A Police Sergeant reported late last night that Deputy Sheriffs were being secretly sworn in at the Tammany Association head-quarters of the different districts.

EXAMINE YOUR BALLOTS.

HOW TO AVOID FRAUDS—THE CORRECT CAPTIONS AND INDORSEMENTS.

Every voter should be careful to see that his ballots to-day are correct. They should be printed in black ink on white paper. Each voter is entitled to cast seven ballots. The forms of the ballots in this City are as follows:

PRESIDENT, NUMBER ONE.

The ticket itself is as follows:

For Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States:

SAMUEL A. SEWARD,	JOHN C. CHURCHILL,
DE WITT STAFFORD,	ANDREW WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM H. BEARD,	LESLIE W. RUSSELL,
SOMERVILLE NOGLAND,	WILLIAM W. WORDEN,
DITMAS JEWELL,	CYRUS S. MARTIN,
WILLIAM R. DINSMORE,	JOHN G. KNOWLTON,
FRANK WORK,	PATRICK E. COSTELLO,
SAUL S. SCHAFER,	CHARLES NORTH,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,	DAVID A. NUNSO,
LE GRAND B. CANNON,	WILLIAM KREUTZER,
JOSEPH JAMES,	ZADOK PITCHER,
EDWIN D. MORGAN,	WILLIAM H. WAIT,
JOHN S. TREVOR,	AMORY HOUGHTON, Jr.,
ABNER C. MILLER,	HENRY A. HERT,
CHARLES ST. JOHN,	HENRY CARROL,
JAMES HARROWAY,	SHERMAN S. JEWETT,
FREDERICK TOWNSEND,	ORSINO E. JONES.

The tickets for Republican Congressmen are indorsed:

CONGRESS, NUMBER THREE.

The face of the ticket in the Eleventh Congressional District reads as follows, tickets in other districts differing from it only in the name of the candidate:

For Representative in Congress for the Eleventh Congressional District,
LEVI P. MORTON.

The Judiciary ticket is indorsed:

JUDICIARY.

Following is the ticket itself:

For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles J. Folger, appointed in the place of Samuel K. Phillips, deceased,
CHARLES J. FOLGER.

For Judge of the Superior Court, in the place of Moses Russell, appointed in the place of William Curtis Noyes, deceased,
HORACE RUSSELL.

For Recorder, in the place of Frederick Smyth, appointed in the place of John K. Hackett, deceased,
DANIEL G. ROLLINS.

For Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of and for the remainder of the unexpired term of James P. Stinet, deceased,
MYER S. ISAACS.

For Assemblyman the ticket is indorsed:

ASSEMBLYMAN, NUMBER FIVE.

In the Eleventh Assembly District the face of the ticket is as follows, and in other districts the face is the same, except as to the name of the candidate:

For Member of Assembly
For the Eleventh Assembly District,
ROBERT RAY HAMILTON.

The ticket for Mayor and City and County officers is indorsed:

CITY AND COUNTY.

The face of the ticket reads:

For Mayor,
WILLIAM DOWD.
For Sheriff,
JAOB HESS.
For Alderman at Large,
HENRY C. FERLEY,
FREDERICK FINCK.

In some of the Aldermanic districts, where it is deemed probable or certain that two Republicans will be elected, tickets have been placed in the field, and in other districts, where it is believed that two Democrats will be elected, and the Republicans can only hope to elect one candidate, under the rule of minority representation, only one ticket in the district has been nominated. In all the districts the indorsement on the ticket and the heading on its face are the same. The Republican ticket in the Seventh District, which will illustrate the ticket for other districts also, is indorsed as follows:

CITY, NUMBER SIX.

The face of the ticket reads thus:

For Alderman
For the Seventh Senate District,
As the same existed on the First day of January, 1879,
JAMES M. HAVEMEYER.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution of this State gives the Legislature power to provide "for detailing Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn to hold circuits and special terms of the Supreme Court in Kings County," and provides that Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court who shall have served 10 years or more shall have their compensation continued to the end of the term for which they are elected, if they are compelled to retire after reaching the age of 70 years, under the provisions prohibiting them from serving after having reached that age, after the last day of December next.

The ticket for the constitutional amendment is indorsed:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The face of it reads:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

For the Proposed Amendment to Sections Twelve and Thirteen, Article Six of the Constitution.

REPUBLICAN PRECAUTIONS.

At all the head-quarters of the various local Republican organizations last evening, members were hard at work preparing for the contest of to-day. The known intention of the Democratic leaders to resort to all sorts of despicable methods to keep Republicans from the polls has had the effect of stirring up the Republicans and Democratic frauds, intimidation, and bull-dozing will meet with earnest resistance at every turn. At the rooms of the Republican Campaign Union, No. 638 Broadway, a number of volunteer lawyers will be in attendance constantly during the hours for voting to give legal advice and assistance to any voter who needs their services. The union will be represented by from one to four volunteers at nearly every polling place in the City, from Jerome Park to the Battery. These workers, who come from the best classes in the community, are instructed to use every honorable effort to prevent Democratic repeaters and other frauds, and to search out and bring to the polls every Republican entitled to cast a ballot. The rooms will be open from early morning until late at night, and during the evening election returns will be received and announced.

The Young Business Men's Garfield and Arthur Republican Club, whose head-quarters are at No. 8 West Twenty-eighth-street, have also made arrangements to be represented by volunteer workers at the polls, and will thus help to secure an honest election.

The Young Men's Republican Club held the last campaign meeting last evening in Mott Memorial Hall, so as to complete arrangements for effective work to-day. Judge Daniel G. Rollins presided, and stated that as the club had a large number of lawyers on its roll of members, the State Committee would be asked to have some of these legal gentlemen volunteer to help Republicans who may be arrested by the Deputy Sheriffs. Quite a number responded to the call, about 30 lawyers at once offered their services. Among them were George H. Phelps, John F. Baker, H. L. Sprague, James A. Blanchard, Thomas F. Wentworth, Charles Unsagre, F. G. Stanley, Frederick H. Betts, H. W. Webb, William Allen, M. M. Addoms, John E. Ward, R. Ansel Chapin, Charles Ulman, Morris M. Redlong, and Henry C. Lockwood. These gentlemen will meet early this morning at No. 638 Broadway, the rooms of the Young Men's Campaign Union, where they will hold themselves in readiness for any call. Carriages will be on hand to take them speedily to any part of the City. It is well known that the Democratic leaders have long an extensive practice in polls whereby scores of Republican voters are challenged and sent to the station-house, on any convenient pretext, the active Republicans worked up in all the districts, which usually give a heavy Republican majority, and by thus throwing the party into confusion, prevent the getting of a full vote. This plan will be foiled by the presence of volunteers in each district, who will be ready to step forward at once to take the place of any voter arrested. It is also understood that the Democratic Inspectors in Republican districts have been instructed to delay and impede the voting by frequently challenging voters on any kind of pretext, and then making long examinations, asking many questions, &c. The way to meet this difficulty is to go early to the polls. It is expected that very many Republicans will be arrested for alleged illegal registration and hurried off at once to the Tombs, Jefferson Market, Essex Market Police Courts, where Democratic Police Justices will be ready to commit them. As already stated, lawyers will be on hand to protect all such arrested persons. In addition to the lawyers there will be at each Police court a number of prominent business men who have volunteered to give bail in all proper cases. These wealthy merchants will relieve each other at stated hours, so that at no time will the courts be left "uncovered." When a Republican is arrested he should at once send word through the watchers at the poll to Room 638 Broadway for a lawyer. The latter will attend at once and secure the prisoner's release on bail, when he can go back and vote.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

A vote on Mayor was taken yesterday in the Home Insurance Company's office. Result—Grace, 2; Dowd, 69.

The Independent Business Men's Association have had wires connected with their rooms in the Hoffman House, and will receive the returns there to-night.

At a meeting of the colored voters of the Eleventh Assembly District last evening resolutions were adopted indorsing the nomination of Mr. Dowd for Mayor.

The head-quarters of the Irish-American Republican Association, at No. 121 Nassau-street, will be open to-night. Bulletins will be received every five minutes, giving the result of the vote in the City.

A mass-meeting of French, Italian, Swiss, Spanish, and Canadian Republicans was held last evening at Washington Square Hall under the auspices of Prof. Elie Cherlier, Charles Villa, and others.

An important special meeting of the Young Business Men's Garfield and Arthur Republican Club will be held on Thursday evening, at which it is expected the question of forming a permanent organization will be discussed.

Yesterday Superintendent Walling issued a general order to the force defining the relations between the United States Supervisors of Election and the members of the Department. The order is a copy of the one issued in 1876.

The Republican Central Campaign Club has engaged Nilsson Hall, adjoining the Academy of Music, in Fifteenth-street, for use to-morrow evening. The election returns will be received by special wire, and read to those present as fast as they come in. Charles Watrous, the President, will preside.

It was discovered last evening that a large number of ballots had been printed for use to-day bearing the name of "Myer S. Isaacs" for Judge of the Marine Court. The correct name of the Republican candidate for this office is "Myer S. Isaacs." Republicans should examine their ballots carefully before voting, and see to it that the name "Myer" is not spelled "Meyer."

Dr. Egbert Guernsey, President of the Medical Board of the Homeopathic Hospital on Ward's Island, and Alfred K. Hills, its Secretary, deny the truth of the statement that the Hon. Jacob Hess, the Republican candidate for Register, entertains sentiments hostile to that institution. They say that Mr. Hess, in his official capacity as Commissioner of Charities and Correction, has invariably manifested the kindliest interest in the needs of the service.

The proverbial sharpness of betting men was manifest last evening in the offers that were made at the pool-rooms of Kelly & Bliss on the result of the elections to-day. Odds of three to one were freely offered in favor of the election of Garfield and Arthur, and two to one that the Republicans would carry this State. Even at these figures there were comparatively few acceptances, nor were there many found who would bet $300 to $200 that New-York State would fail to give a Republican majority of 31,000.

The Grand Circle Republican Club filled the large dining-room of the Grand Boulevard Hotel, Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street, last evening, at its final meeting before election. Mr. George Dillenbach presided, and Prof. John L. N. Hunt, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Ninth District, occupied a place at his right hand. Gen. James B. O'Beirne and Gen. Denis F. Burke presented the claims of the party for suffrage, and spoke particularly of the necessity of electing Prof. Hunt. Mr. Burke, the place of Fernando Wood. In order to assure assistance to the new Administration. The frequent mention of the names of Gen. Grant and Gen. Garfield were greeted with cheers.

STRANGE COMPANIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice the announcement that Thomas Hughes—honest "Tom Brown of Rugby"—whose pet aversion is said to be a sneak and hypocrite, who can on occasion strike a hard blow, but never struck a foul one—who would not willfully wrong his worst enemy nor sleep until he had made apology and reparation for an unintentional injury, who is the embodiment and apostle of fair play and fair fight, who is, in short, a gentleman, not in outward seeming only, but throughout his whole nature and in every habit of thought and action—is the guest of Abram S. Hewitt. Far be it from me to say aught that might be construed as a violation of the proprieties, or an intrusion within the sacred precincts of private life, but one cannot help indulging in conjecture as to the possible nature of the conversation with which, during the present exciting period, the distinguished guest and his well-known host contrive to while away their hours of leisure. Do they "shut their eyes and talk about the weather," like the considerate chorus of dameels in the "Pirates of Penzance," or does their talk wander among the pleasant paths of classic and modern literature? And in the latter case, would it be an impertinence to suggest, as an interesting theme, the following extract from the interview between Martin Chuzzlewit, Colonel Diver, and Jefferson Brick, published in 1844—the "Rowdy Journal" being the subject of discourse?

"'Pray,' said Martin, after some hesitation, 'may I venture to ask, with reference to a case I observe in this paper of yours, whether the Popular Instructor often deals in—I am at loss to express it without giving you offense—in forgery? In forged letters, for instance, he pursued, for the Colonel was perfectly calm, and quite at his ease, 'solemnly purporting to have been written at recent periods by living men?'

"'Well, Sir,' replied the Colonel, 'it does, now and then.'

"'And the popular instructed, what do they do?' asked Martin.

"'Buy 'em,' said the Colonel."

Would not this passage furnish a capital opportunity for some philosophical reflections on the operation of "the whirligig of time," which, after a lapse of 36 years, has brought an Englishman to these shores to verify the words of Dickens by forging a letter of a living man and securing a certificate of its genuineness from an American "statesman" who bids fair to become, to an unavoidable degree, "one of the most remarkable men in our country, Sir?" STRABISMUS.

MR. DOWD AND HIS EMPLOYES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps no greater compliment can be paid to the Republican candidate for Mayor than to say that if the voters of this City knew him as well as those who clerked in his old first his election by a large majority would be assured, party affiliations notwithstanding. This tribute I am sure can be justly rendered to Mr. Dowd. I received his firm from 1867 to 1870, and had abundant opportunity to learn the character I have ever since admired. Certainly a man is more apt to exhibit his weaknesses to employes than to any others, and certainly, too, employes have eyes that are quick to discover them, but the more we learned of Mr. Dowd the more we admired the character that evidenced the fact that he had a heart and consciousness as well as a pocket-book. C. F. R.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 1, 1880.

VOTE EARLY.

The polls will open at 6 o'clock to-day and close at 4. You have 10 hours in which to vote, but do not put off the duty. If there are 300 voters in the district in which you live it will be necessary to cast one ballot every two minutes to get the whole number in. If Democratic interferes challenge and examine voters it will cause delay that may spoil a victory. The safe way to do, the only way, in fact, is to go early to the polls. Eleventh-hour men, take notice.

NAVY-YARD MARINES ARRESTED.

Fifty marines attached to the Brooklyn Navy-yard have registered in the Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn, the majority of whom, according to Judge Benedict's decision, that a person in the service of the United States neither gains nor loses his residence by such service, are registered illegally. United States Supervisor of Elections John J. Allen issued warrants for their arrest yesterday, and last night United States Marshal Barlow arrested 28 of them and arraigned them before Supervisor Allen. The other 19 were off duty and could not be found. The prisoners were separately examined and 9 of them proved that their residence had always been in Brooklyn. Accordingly, they were released. The others, some of them who were entitled equally to vote in Brooklyn, but who had lodged in Navy-yard, from the district in which their families lived or in which they had a legal residence. The other 28 were held to bail, they would be locked up if they attempted to vote, and were released on their own recognizance. Several Democratic lawyers appeared for the prisoners, and said they should apply to the Board of Election on to-morrow to their proper districts those marines who were entitled to a residence in Brooklyn.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY TO BE REDUCED—PROSPECTS OF THE LOCAL TICKETS.

The Republicans of Kings County never went into a contest better organized, more enthusiastic, or more confident of victory than they are to-day. The exact opposite is true of the Democrats. Locally they are divided, and each faction accuses the other of being lukewarm on the national ticket. Boss McLaughlin is making the effort of his life to elect the regular Democratic county and city tickets. Republicans should not forget that every Democrat he can control will vote. How many of them will vote for Gen. Hancock remains to be seen. Undeterred by the experience of nine years ago an organized attempt will be made by the Boss's followers to cast a large illegal vote. The attempt, however, will be defeated. Already United States Commissioner Allen has issued over 2,000 warrants for men who have registered illegally from vacant lots or vacant houses. These men, should they attempt to vote, will be promptly arrested. The Republicans have also taken precautions to prevent a considerable class who have heretofore supported the Democratic ticket by illegal ballots from voting. A careful list has been prepared of all the ex-convicts residing in the City. Every one of these men who attempts to vote will be arrested. When the campaign opened the Democrats loudly claimed that Hancock would receive 85,000 majority in Kings County, and at one time the Democratic organ actually talked about making the vote unanimous for Hancock. Neither branch of the party now claims more than 15,000, and Democrats cannot be found who will bet on that majority. Sanguine Republicans claim that the Democratic majority will not reach 5,000, but those who figure carefully put it at between 10,000 and 12,000. It was rumored yesterday that Chairman Barnum's tactics in Maine were to be introduced in Brooklyn. A large sum of money, it is said, will be thrown into the city on election day, and an attempt will be made to buy the colored vote. The money may, and no doubt will, be used, but the attempt to buy the 4,000 colored voters of Kings County will prove a miserable failure. The registration lists were carefully copied each day after the close of the registration, under the direction of the campaign committee, and a strict inquiry instituted as to the right of those registered to vote.

Locally, the Republican outlook is bright. Gen. Catlin, the Republican nominee for District Attorney, is fortunate in having for an opponent a man who is exceedingly unpopular with his own party. The *Eagle* says of ex-Judge Troy, Gen. Catlin's opponent, that he is not worthy to be placed in any position of trust. The Republicans will in all probability elect their candidate for District Attorney. In Mr. Francis A. Biggs the Republicans have a reputable business man as their nominee for County Auditor. He was elected to the same office nine years ago, but counted out by the ring. His Democratic opponent, a person named Powell, whose chief qualification is that he is an abject tool of Boss McLaughlin will be cut by respectable Democrats. On the city ticket, Controller Steinmetz, renominated by the Republicans, has earned the distinction of rousing William C. Kingsley's personal enmity while acting as Trustee of the Brooklyn bridge. Gen. Steinmetz had one of his legs shot off during the war, and recently has suffered intense physical pain from his old wound. For this reason he has not been able to make as active a canvass as his sleek and well-fed Democratic opponent, Ludwig Semler, who has been in office for the greater part of his life. Mr. Kingsley's immense wealth and most active efforts are being used to secure the election of Semler, whom he expects will be friendly to him in bridge matters. Honest voters should see that the battle-scarred hero heads the poll to-day. Mr. Louis E. Nicot, the Republican candidate for City Auditor, is a young man of fine standing in the business community. Messrs. Parker and Keller, the Republican candidates for Coroner of the Eastern and Western Districts, respectively, are both respectable men, and should be elected over Messrs. Nolan and Simms, who are both seeking the same offices for the third time.

The election for Congress in the Third District affords, next to the Presidential election, the most absorbing topic among politicians in Brooklyn. The Republican candidate, Mr. S. B. Chittenden, has a national reputation, and carried the district two years ago by over 7,000 majority. The fact that Mr. Chittenden obtained such distinction in connection with financial legislation, and such influence with the leading men of the country in Congress, has created some petty jealousies in his district and given the Democrats a chance to indorse a so-called Republican against him. Mr. Chittenden's opponent is the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Pastor of the Lee-Avenue Baptist Church. The opponents of Mr. Chittenden have carried on a most abusive campaign against the Republican Congressman, has never by word or act protested against the slanderous abuse that both Mr. Chittenden and his friends have been subjected to. Mr. Garfield and Mr. Sherman both favor the election of Mr. Chittenden, and it is almost certain that no considerable number of Republicans will vote against him. On the other hand, some of the delegates to the Boss's convention openly declared that they would not support Mr. Smith. They had, they said, placed in nomination a Democrat, and did not propose to be bulldozed into voting for a Republican simply because he was indorsed by Boss McLaughlin. Such independence is not usual in Democratic conventions, and shrewd politicians say it means a large Democratic vote for Mr. Chittenden. In the Fourth District, Daniel W. Tallmadge is the Republican nominee against A. M. Bliss. Mr. Tallmadge has demonstrated before that he can secure a great number of Democratic votes. He is confident of beating Bliss. In the Second District Mr. John O'Reilly, the present Congressman, has received the Republican indorsement. His opponent is William E. Robinson, an ex-Congressman. The Republicans will probably make a gain in the Assembly delegation from the county and recover control of the Board of Aldermen, although now that the Mayor has the sole power of appointing heads of departments, the control of that body is not so important as it was before the new law was passed.

An advertisement appeared last evening in a local paper setting forth that Mr. James A. Van Brunt was the Republican candidate in the Second Congressional District. The fact was learned late last night at the head-quarters of the Campaign Committee that Mr. Van Brunt was not a candidate, his name being used without his authority. Mr. Daniel O'Reilly received the Republican indorsement and will be supported by Mr. Van Brunt and his friends. The advertisement is believed to have been inserted by the procurement of Boss McLaughlin in order to secure the election of his candidate.

NOTES FROM THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

Charles H. Truax, the Democratic candidate for the Superior Court Judgeship, last evening informed a reporter of THE TIMES that he has paid his assessment to the Irving Hall and Tammany organizations, and that the accusation against him that his checks were dishonored is false. He says that he has paid $17,000 in cash as his assessment for the two Democratic organizations.

At the head-quarters of the Democratic National Committee and of the Democratic State Committee yesterday and last evening there was a good deal of frantic politicians congregated. All the members of these committees groaned that they had been "sold out."

Mr. William R. Grace, the candidate of the Democracy for the Mayoralty, was in his head-quarters, in the Westminster Hotel, up to a late hour last night. He was evidently greatly annoyed when informed that many Democrats will vote for William Dowd, the defender of the public schools, for Mayor.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

A large number of persons called on Gen. Grant at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday. Among them were Mr. C. A. Trowbridge, Senator Dorsey and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Mr. Robert C. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt C. Wheeler, Gen. and Mrs. C. C. Augur, Prof. Bartlett, Mrs. Robert Campbell, Miss Koto Aoki, Miss Post, Dr. H. Bailey, Mrs. Whiting, Mrs. Arthur H. Blaney, and Mr. John A. King. At 8 o'clock Gen. Grant attended the ceremony and reception at the marriage of his son, U. S. Grant, Jr., and did not return to his rooms until nearly 10 o'clock. On his return he went to the rooms of the Republican State Committee, and remained there for nearly half an hour listening to the latest bulletins. There is said to be some probability that Gen. Grant will settle permanently in this City.

ARREST OF A YOUNG HOUSE-THIEF.

Detectives Lyons and King, of the Central Office, yesterday succeeded in arresting Edward Lucas, the young man who on Oct. 6 robbed the boarding school of Mme. O. Da Silva and Mrs. C. Bradford, at No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-street, of a large quantity of valuable jewelry. Lucas, at the time of the robbery, had been employed in the house for nearly a month. Mme. Da Silva having engaged him at an employment bureau. On the evening of the 6th ult. he disappeared, and afterward it was discovered that before going he had entered the bedrooms of Mme. Da Silva and Mrs. Bradford, and a young lady pupil, and, after ransacking the bureaus, had carried off jewelry valued at $4,000. Since the Police were informed of the robbery Detectives Lyons and King have been industriously searching for the thief. They have from time to time recovered articles of jewelry stolen from the house which had been pawned by the thief in various places. In this manner the valuable pieces of the property stolen have been returned. Yesterday Detective Lyons arrested Lucas in the pawnshop at No. 39 Chambers-street, where he had pawned a costly gold watch. Lucas was arraigned before Justice Smith, and in default, was committed to the Tombs in the afternoon, and was remanded to Police Head-quarters at the request of the officer having him in custody.

AT THE AVERY GALLERY.

This collection does not show so many new pictures as usual. Noteworthy, however, is a painting by Dagnan, the author of "An Accident," in the late salon. The painter, whose full name is P. A. J. Dagnan-Bouveret, got a third class medal three years ago, and for his "Accident" received this year a medal of the first class, skipping the second class entirely. If he continues to paint as satisfactorily as hitherto his next honor will be that of Chevalier. Dagnan's "Accident" shows a farm interior, with long deal table and rough benches, a wide chimney-place, and a bed. Five adults and a child are watching a spruce young surgeon while he bandages the broken arm of a boy. THE TIMES called attention to the excellence of the workmanship of this picture and the truthfulness of the expressions of the persons in the scene soon after the opening of the Exposition last Spring. Mr. Avery has secured an interior by Dagnan, which, if it does not call particularly upon his powers of expressiveness contains a fair share of his technical ability and gracefulness with the brush. A well-clad lady sits at the breakfast-table; her husband is reading a newspaper opposite, while she is amusing herself by feeding a magnificent specimen of the most stately breed of cats—an Angora, with long fleece and a majestic tail which sweeps the parquet floor. The painting of still life on the table is remarkably fine, also the back and shoulders of the gentleman and the side face of the lady. It is a good example of a man who is as likely to go as far in art as any young painter of France. There is authority for stating that M. Dagnan-Bouveret was still in the Ecole des Beaux Arts two years ago.

Another interesting work picked up by Mr. Avery abroad is a half-length of an old and pragmatical man, painted on a small scale with great boldness and spirit. Over his head are the words "*Mi Doctor.*" It is the portrait of his physician, painted by a Spanish artist named Domingo, who obtains marvelous effects in Paris for very small canvases. There is a strong touch of burlesque in "Mi Doctor;" it is full of vivaciousness and character; a kind of mixture of Boldini and Franz Hals.

The enterprising ex-engraver and dealer in fine arts who fills this gallery year after year has before this put forward his claim to have been the first to bring to America paintings by the eccentric Monticelli, not that other Monticelli, of Venice, who is anything but eccentric, being a graduate of the Belle Arti Academy of Venice and imbued with all the traditional woodenness of that highly respectable and tiresome institution, but the Monticelli whose work was first brought to general notice here by fine examples in the Cottier gallery, and concerning whose mode of life, and indeed very existence, there have always been great uncertainty and doubt. Mr. Avery may now lay claim to have also discovered the whereabouts of this singular person, and can even show letters written in 1878 by his hand. To all appearance this Monticelli is of Italian origin, as his name would indicate, but, like most Italians, he writes in French, and apparently finds Bordeaux more congenial than his native land. The gallery still contains the fine seashore landscape of last year; the latest Monticelli, however, is a sad disappointment, and fully bad enough to satisfy the large number of lovers of art to whom his name is like a red flag to a bull. It is a woman's figure, with extended arms, so violent in tones, bad in drawing, and confused as to background that nothing would seem likelier, were it not that the artist's signature is there, than that it is a clumsy forgery. There is a possibility that it represents a very early stage of his art. A beautiful canvas by Monticelli was sold to a New-Yorker this Summer from the same gallery.

There are several paintings by Foles here marked by the Government for which they are famous. A new Polish artist is Jettel, whose river scene, with boys bathing, indicates, without hazarding much at the guess, that he has followed in the track of Munkacsy, and, after learning the handsome processes of Munich for obtaining color and quality, made Paris his head-quarters. A rather unusual specimen of Zelm, several Corots, and a picture by a promising young Spaniard called Ferrier, are among the new pictures of the season imported by Mr. Avery.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, JR., MARRIED.

A DAUGHTER OF SENATOR CHAFFEE THE BRIDE—THE WEDDING QUIET.

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., the youngest son of ex-President Grant, was married to Miss Fanny Chaffee, daughter of Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, of Colorado, yesterday afternoon. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's father, No. 26 West Fifty-eighth-street, and, in accordance with the wishes of the contracting parties, was strictly private, only the immediate members of the two families and a very few intimate friends being present. The ceremony was performed in the front parlor of Senator Chaffee's brown-stone mansion, which had been richly, though quietly, decorated for the occasion. Masses of roses, calla lilies, and exotic plants decorated the mantels, and were distributed about the room in tasteful profusion. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John P. Newman, after the Methodist Episcopal ritual. The bride wore white satin and orange flowers. There were no brides-maids. The ceremony was witnessed by Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Col. Fred Grant and wife, Jesse Grant and wife, the Hon. S. B. Elkins and Mrs. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Seymour, the uncle and aunt of the bride; Mr. D. H. Moffat, Jr., of Denver, Col., and Mr. Purrington. After the wedding the company were entertained at dinner by Senator and Mrs. Chaffee. There were no compliments, and the wedding presents, which are understood to have been numerous and costly, were not displayed. The newly married couple start on a trip for Mexico in a few days.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The ballot which is found in all packages to-day, and is indorsed "Constitutional Amendments," is to be cast by all voters in this State who desire to approve the action of two Assemblies and two different Senates in amending sections 12 and 13 of Article VI. of the Constitution. The amendment to section 12 permits the Legislature to provide that judges of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas in New-York may be detailed to hold Circuits and Special Terms of the Supreme Court in this City, and that Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn may hold Circuits and Special Terms of the Supreme Court in Kings County. The amendment to section 13 provides that when the term of office of a Justice of the Court of Appeals or Supreme Court shall be abridged by reason of the constitutional limitation, prohibiting from serving after reaching the age of 70 years, he shall, if he has served 10 years, receive his salary for the term for which he was elected.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

The American Bible Revision Committee has completed the revision of the English version of the New Testament and transmitted the result of its labors to England. The British committee will meet in November for final action, and the University presses of Oxford and Cambridge are expected to issue the revised New Testament in February, 1881. The Old Testament will be published two or three years after. The American revisers have given their time and labor for sight years without compensation. The necessary expenses have been provided for by voluntary subscriptions. Any friend of the great undertaking who will contribute toward the expenses $10 or more before February next, will receive a memorial copy of the first University edition of the revised New Testament, handsomely bound and inscribed. The money must be sent to the President, (the Rev. Dr. Schaff,) or Treasurer, (Mr. Andrew L. Taylor,) in the Bible House, New-York.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Kurd von Schlözer, Mexican Minister at Washington, and F. E. Church are at the Brevoort House.

Matias Romero, of Mexico, and Major C. B. Comstock, United States Army, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Marquis Lanza, of Italy, and Count Lewenhaupt, Swedish Minister at Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

THE FIRST DUTY TO-DAY.

Your first duty to-day is to go to the polls and vote. By delaying you will give some repeater a chance to rob you of your privilege. If any one votes upon your name then is no remedy for the outrage. Forestall any such scheme by being early at the polls.

THE ELECTION QUESTION IN INDIANA.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.)

We have from high authority the declaration that the Greenback Party of Indiana will, on Tuesday next, have a full State ticket in the field, as also tickets for Congressmen and county officers. These Greenback candidates will be voted for, and since they will have no opponents, are certain to be elected. After they are elected they will demand their rights. They will ask to be inducted into office. They will assert that the constitutional amendments were adopted, and that the October election is therefore void. The two Supreme Court Judges recently elected by the Republicans, it is believed, will agree with Judge Niblack in declaring that the amendments were adopted, which will place all the State officers and all the county officers in the hands of the Greenbackers. So far the scheme looks favorable, and we are not surprised that the leaders of the Nationals regard it with satisfaction. But if the October election is void because of being held in violation of the Constitution, by what right will the two Republican Judges elected in October take part in deciding any case brought before the Supreme Court? If they decide the constitutional amendments were adopted, and therefore that the October election is void, then they decide themselves out of office; that they were not lawfully elected, and therefore had no right to decide that or any other question. We do not perceive how the Greenbackers are going to get rid of the difficulty. If they do not, they will put themselves to unnecessary expense and labor. But this scheme is calculated to arouse public curiosity, and results will be looked for with no little interest.

PROSPECTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST STATES

From the San Francisco Alta, Oct. 16.

We see no clear prospect of a revival of prosperity in California until the pernicious features of the Communistic Constitution shall be repealed; but there is great probability that Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Idaho, and even Sonora and British Columbia, will enjoy in 1881 an influx of immigrants and capital far exceeding anything in their past experience. The Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Companies promise to make a connection before the end of the year at or near the Rio Grande, and thus open another iron track across the continent giving access to an immense area previously inaccessible. The Northern Utah Road is completed from Ogden to Dillon, in Montana, 350 miles, and its cars will run to Eagle, 100 miles further, within a week or two. The Reese River Road has been completed. The Oregon and California Company has obtained control of nearly all the roads in the Willamette Valley, and is preparing to build several branch lines, as well as southward from Roseburg toward California. The Northern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific have large plans for 1881. If Congress will encourage them by extending the land grants of the Northern Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, and Oregon and California—much of the land being absolutely worthless without a road, and of little value with it—we may look forward to unexampled activity in the Territories. Much of the land near the routes mentioned is not worth more than that near the road of the Southern Pacific Company, which cared no little for a grant that it would not even ask for one. The assertions that the people have been despoiled by the Pacific Railroad land grants are worthy of the unscrupulous demagogues who utter them and of the ignorant fools who believe them. The land grants which have led to the construction of Pacific railroads have been most profitable for both Government and people; and the failures of several companies to earn their grants west of the Rocky Mountains may be considered national misfortunes. The political falsifiers tell the credulous that the land grants are worth $6 an acre on the average, whereas the average is not $1, and millions of acres can be now had at 50 cents. There is no certainty that the roads would be finished without the help of the land grant; it is highly probable that the withdrawal of the grant would prevent or delay construction; and it is evidently the duty of the Government to provide access for the mountainous regions far inland and not accessible by any navigable streams or other means of cheap and speedy communication.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A court of officers, to consist of Major Basil Norris, Surgeon; Major J. M. Moore, Quartermaster, and Capt. W. H. Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to assemble in this city at the call of the senior officer, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of such persons as may be brought before it for appointment as Superintendents of national cemeteries. The junior member will act as Recorder.

Commissary-Sergt. Thomas H. Forsyth (late Sergeant-Major Fourth Cavalry) has been ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Cummings, New-Mexico, and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty. The extension of leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Heisselman, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, has been further extended two months. Commissary-Sergt. Casper Hurst (late Sergeant Battery I, Third Artillery) has been ordered to proceed to Fort Bennett, Dakota Territory, and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty. The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Henry Kirby, Tenth Infantry, from Head-quarters Military Division of the Atlantic has been further extended one month and twenty-five days. Leave of absence for one month has been granted Assistant Surgeon Frank Meacham. The leave of absence on account of sickness granted First Lieut. W. A. Tyler, Ninth Cavalry, has been extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Lieut. Edward W. Very has been ordered to temporary duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard, in connection with the trial of Very's night signals, on the completion of which he will return to Washington; Assistant Engineer Horace E. Frink to the Kearsarge, Nov. 4; Midshipman Omenzo G. Dodge to examination for promotion; Assistant Engineer John D. Sloane has been detached from the Kearsarge, Nov. 4, and placed on waiting orders.

BERMUDA SHIPPING.

ST. GEORGE, Oct. 24.—Arr., Elisa Bates, New-York; bark Morton Stover, Portland, Me.; steamship City of Suez, from the Mediterranean, for Philadelphia, and steamship Norfolk City, for New-York, both in with coal.

HAMILTON, Oct. 29.—Arr., schr. Wyoming, Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 18, cld., brig Europe, Tybee Island; 19th,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 1.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s c., '81. $10,000....104⅜ | U. S. 4s c., 1907. $10,000....109⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 5s r., '81. $30,000....103 | U. S. 5s c., '81. $10,000....103

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

U. S. 4s c., 1907. $25,000....110 | U. S. 6s cur., '98. $5,000....130

SALES TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—NOV. 1.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

The share speculation opened strong, and in the early dealings prices advanced ¼ to 1½ ₩ cent., the latter in Reading. At the first board a slight pressure to sell prevailed, which resulted in a decline of ¼ to 2 ₩ cent., in which Louisville and Nashville, Wabash Pacific, Western Union, C., C., C. and I., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Kansas and Texas, and Ohio and Mississippi were most prominent. During the afternoon the market was somewhat irregular and unsettled, but in the late dealings the speculation again became buoyant, and under steady buying prices advanced sharply throughout the entire list, the market closing strong at an improvement ranging from ¼ to 3 ₩ cent. as compared with the final quotations of Saturday. The shares most prominent in the upward movement were Alton and Terre Haute, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Alton, Reading, Wabash Pacific, and Lake Shore.

The transactions aggregated 267,048 shares, including 58,400 Wabash Pacific, 27,300 Western Union, 24,400 Erie, 21,700 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 20,800 Pacific Mail, 11,700 Union Pacific, 11,400 New-York Central, 11,200 New-Jersey Central, 10,900 Lake Shore, 8,900 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 8,600 Reading, 7,800 Ohio and Mississippi, 6,100 North-west, 5,700 St. Louis and San Francisco, 5,400 Kansas and Texas, 5,000 St. Paul, 3,500 St. Paul and Omaha, 2,900 C., C., C. and I., 2,900 Michigan Central, 2,800 Central Pacific, 2,600 Delaware and Hudson, 2,400 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2,300 Ontario and Western, 2,300 Illinois Central, and 2,100 Morris and Essex.

North-west declined from 115⅝ to 114½, recovered to 115¼, and reacted to 115⅛; do. preferred fell off from 138½ to 138, rose to 139, and reacted to 138¾; St. Paul sold down from 105⅜ to 104¼, advanced to 105⅝, and closed at 105⅝; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western receded from 99⅛ to 98¼, and recovered to 99¾; Delaware and Hudson fell off from 87½ to 86½, advanced to 87⅞, and closed at 87⅝; New-York Central advanced from 137 to 137⅞, receded to 136¾, and rallied to 136¾; Lake Shore declined from 116⅝ to 115¾, sold up to 116½, and closed at 116⅜; Canada Southern dropped from 68¾ to 67, and recovered to 67¾; Michigan Central sold up from 109⅛ to 109⅝, fell off to 108⅝, and rallied to 109⅜; Erie declined from 44⅞ to 43¾, and recovered to 44¼; do. preferred receded from 75½ to 74¼, and closed at 74⅞; Reading from 47⅞ to 48⅝, declined to 47, and rallied to 48; Wabash Pacific declined from 45 to 43¼, and sold up to 45¼; do. preferred receded from 78⅛ to 77¼, and advanced to 78¼; Pacific Mail fell off from 47¼ to 46¼, and rallied to 47¼, closing at 47; Western Union declined from 101⅛ to 99⅞, and recovered to 100½; Kansas and Texas rose from 39½ to 39⅞, receded to 38⅞, rallied to 39⅛, and reacted to 38⅞; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph rose from 40⅞ to 41⅞. Alton and *Terre Haute preferred sold up to 95, against 90* at the close on Saturday; Hannibal and St. Joseph fell off from 43 to 42⅛, and recovered to 42¼; do. preferred rose from 89¾ to 90, fell off to 89, and rallied to 89⅞; Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 37⅛ to 37⅞, receded to 36⅞, and recovered to 37⅞; Iron Mountain sold up from 51⅝ to 52⅝, receded to 51⅞, and rallied to 52; St. Louis and San Francisco receded from 41 to 40¾, and advanced to 42; do. preferred sold down from 53 to 52, and returned to 53; Louisville and Nashville dropped from 171 to 169, rallied to 170, and reacted to 169¼; Illinois Central declined from 118 to 117, and rose to 118¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fell off from 146⅞ to 145½, and advanced to 146¾; C., C., C. and I. rose from 82⅞ to 83¼, receded to 82, recovered to 83, and closed at 83⅜; Central Pacific sold down from 79¼ to 78⅝, and recovered to 79¼; Union Pacific rose from 93⅛ to 93¾, fell off to 93, and returned to 93⅝; Oregon Navigation sold up from 125½ to 128; St. Paul and Omaha advanced from 45⅛ to 45⅞, declined to 45¼, and closed at 45½; do. preferred advanced from 85 to 85⅝, and reacted to 85⅛.

The Money market was active to-day, and higher rates were paid for call loans than have been generally current for some time past. This was due to the fact that the large corporations were paying out heavy sums for the November interest and dividends, thus creating a temporary stringency. The great bulk of the business was effected at 3@4 ₩ cent., but there were many transactions at 5 and 6 ₩ cent. At the close 3 ₩ cent. was the prevailing quotation. Time loans were effected at from 3 to 5 ₩ cent., according to the length of time and the collateral. In the discount market prime mercantile paper ruled at 3½@5½ ₩ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 3-16 off, selling 1-16@ par; Charleston, shade easier, buying 5-16@⅛ discount, selling par; New-Orleans, commercial $1 25@$1 50 discount, bank par; St. Louis, ⅛ discount; Chicago, 50 @60 discount, and Boston about par.

To-day being a holiday on the London Stock Exchange, we are without our usual quotations of the securities dealt in thereon. Bar Silver was weak and 1-16d. ₩ ounce lower, at 51¾d. The sum of £100,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking quotations remained unchanged at $4 82 for 60-day bills and $4 84½ for demand. Actual transactions, which were light in volume, were effected on the following basis: 60-day bills, $4 81¼ to $4 81½; demand, $4 83¾ to $4 84; cable transfers, $4 84 to $4 84¼; commercial bills, $4 79¼ to $4 80.

Government bonds were in moderate request, and advanced ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent., the latter for new 4s; railroad mortgages were active, and generally strong and higher; Erie Seconds advanced from 96⅞ to 97⅝, receded to 96⅝, rose to 97¼, and reacted to 97⅛; do. funded 5s fell off from 91⅝ to 91¼; Kansas and Texas Firsts declined from 112 to 111¾, and closed at 111¾; do. Seconds rose from 69⅞ to 70, and declined to 69¼; Boston, Hartford, and Erie Firsts advanced from 45 to 46⅛; Canada Southern Firsts from 98⅛ to 99, and Cairo and Fulton Firsts from 110 to 111¼; C. C. and I. C. supplementary Firsts sold down from 95¼ to 95, and recovered to 95¼; do. incomes dropped from 45⅛ to 45, and recovered to 45¼; Chesapeake and Ohio currency 6s fell off from 41½ to 40; Denver constructions from 108⅛ to 108; Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie incomes from 71½ to 71, and Texas Pacific land grant incomes from 74⅞ to 74¼; do. Firsts, (Rio Grande Division,) rose from 91⅞ to 92; Central Pacific Firsts from 118⅝ to 114; Southern Pacific (of California) Firsts from 100⅛ to 100½; St Paul Firsts (C. and M. Division) from 120 to 122¼; St. Paul and Omaha constructions from 101⅞ to 102; Ohio Central incomes from 57 to 58; New-York Central registered Firsts from 132 to 132¾; North-west gold coupons from 128 to 124; Iron Mountain Second preferred incomes from 75 to 75¼; Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles from 109 to 109⅝, and Great Western Firsts from 109½ to 112⅜. In State bonds, Georgia new 7s sold at 111; South Carolina non-fundable 6s at 2⅛, and District of Columbia 3.65s at 99 for both registered and coupon.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.

Receipts	$2,154,888 92
Payments	2,128,666 66
Balance coin	71,120,796 28
Balance notes	4,041,086 12

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 1.

[illegible]

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

[illegible]

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	102⅜	102⅝
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	102⅜	102⅝
United States 6s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	101⅞	102
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	110¼	110⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	110¼	111
United States 4s, 1907, registered	109⅞	110
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110	110¼
United States currency 6s, 1895	121	...
United States currency 6s, 1896	123	...
United States currency 6s, 1897	126	...
United States currency 6s, 1898	130	...
United States currency 6s, 1899	131	...

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

[illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$150,002,969
Balances	7,226,709

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 1.

[illegible]

The Nassau Bank has declared a dividend of three ₩ cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable Nov. 10.

Coupons due Nov. 1 on the bonds of the People's Gas-light and Coke Company of Chicago will be paid by C. K. Garrison, No. 5 Bowling Green.

The Trustees and Receivers of the C. C. and I. C. Railway Company will pay at the St. Nicholas National Bank coupons due Nov. 1 on C. C. and I. C. Seconds and Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Sinking Funds.

Coupons of the Missouri Division bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company due Nov. 1, and interest on receipts and certificates of the Missouri Division construction loan, will be paid at the Treasurer's office, No. 24 Fifth-avenue.

Archibald Turner, Horace Manuel, and Henry M. Oddie have formed a copartnership under the name of Turner, Manuel & Co., to do a stock commission business at No. 51 Wall-street. The new house starts under favorable auspices, having ample capital and many friends.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 1.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

[illegible]

There will be no session of the board to-morrow.

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

[illegible]

There will be no session of the Brokers' Board or Mining Board to-morrow.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD STOCK, EITHER OLD OR NEW, WANTED BY KROHN & SCHUMACHER, No. 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 1, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

COFFEE—Inactive within our previous range; 15,944 bags Rio, per City of Rio, and 8,000 bags do., per Hismarck, were taken from stock.

COTTON—Option dealings have been moderate at variable prices, though closing about as on Saturday.... Early deliveries very quiet; quoted as before.... Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 1,703 bales, including 458 bales to spinners, 1,300 bales to shippers, and 50 bales to speculators.... [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been moderately active to-day, checked, in part, by the reduced offerings of desirable lots of the several grades and the rather more confident views of holders. [illegible]

FRUITS—A moderate movement has been reported since our last at essentially unaltered figures.... [illegible]

WHEAT—Winter Wheat has been very freely dealt in again to-day, and mainly on speculative account, ... [illegible]

CORN—Has been quoted strong, in instances hardening slightly, on a brisk business for deliveries in the current month, and a moderate movement for later delivery.... [illegible]

OATS—Have been more active, and have been further advanced ¼c.@½c. ₩ bushel. [illegible]

RYE—More sought after and quoted stronger; [illegible]

BARLEY—Brisker at higher and buoyant prices; [illegible]

BARLEY-MALT—Steady and in fair demand; choice to fancy Canada quoted at $1 20@$1 25, cash.

FEED—Moderately active, [illegible]

STOCK OF GRAIN—[illegible]

HEMP—Steady, with sales of 5,800 bales Manila on private terms.

MOLASSES—Quiet at about former rates; 150 bbls. new crop New-Orleans sold at 58c.@67c.... Stock of foreign in first hands here, 2,274 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Resin very quiet; [illegible] ...Spirits Turpentine firm, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 45½c.... [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Refined attracted little attention, but ruled firm; [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Hog Products have been quoted about steady on a moderately active movement, chiefly in Western Steam Lard.... [illegible]

SUGARS—Raw in more demand at steady rates; [illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—A fair inquiry noted at firm rates, [illegible]

FREIGHTS—An unusually slow movement has been reported to-day, in nearly all lines, at, however, generally steady rates, on a very moderate offering of accommodation for early use. Interest in political affairs withdrew much of the attention of merchants from commercial operations....FOR LIVERPOOL—[illegible] ...FOR HAMBURG—[illegible] ...FOR ROTTERDAM—[illegible] ...FOR ARENDAL AND ORDERS—[illegible] ...FOR CORUNNA, SANTANDER, OR BILBOA—[illegible] ...FOR VALENCIA—[illegible] ...FOR GENOA—[illegible] ...FOR YOKOHAMA—[illegible] ...FOR HALIFAX, N. S.—[illegible] ...FOR ST. THOMAS—[illegible] ...FOR BOCA DEL TORO—An American schooner, hence, with general cargo at current rates. Coastwise trade steady, on a restricted movement.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 1, 1880.

Trade in live stock generally this morning was slow at current rates which were equivalent to those reported last Friday; values were steady at the close of trade. The arrivals were moderate; still, a few car loads of Beeves remained unsold. [illegible]

SALES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for week ending Oct. 30, 1880: 3,842 head of horned Cattle, [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, [illegible]

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—Hogs higher and active; [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Beef Cattle—Market firmer and prices without serious change; [illegible]

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 1.—Cattle—[illegible]

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Nov. 1.—Cattle—Receipts since Friday, [illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat higher; [illegible]

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 1.—Flour scarce and firm; [illegible]

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat fairly active and shade higher; [illegible]

TOLEDO, Nov. 1.—Wheat steady; [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 1.—Flour dull; [illegible]

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 1.—Printing Cloths are exceedingly strong at 4⅛c. and 5⅛c. bid, for respectively, 64 squares and 60x56 Cloths, which figures are declined by all manufacturers, who are asking above price; hence, no sales are reported, and buyers and sellers apart.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 1.—To-morrow being election day, there was a very dull market to-day. [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 1.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 40c. [illegible]

BRADFORD, Penn., Nov. 1.—Petroleum—Crude Oil quiet but firm; [illegible]

OIL CITY, Penn., Nov. 1.—Petroleum—Crude Oil very quiet. United Pipe Line Certificates firm; opened at 94⅝; closed at 95. The board adjourned until Wednesday.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Thirty-seven hundred bxs. of Cheese were sold here to-day at 12½c.@12¾c.; the ruling price was 12¾c.; 1,000 bxs. were commissioned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1.—Petroleum firm; standard White, 11¼c.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 1.—Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 10.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 1.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 7,736 bales; gross, 12,701 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,290 bales; to France, 3,314 bales; coastwise, 1,735 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 1.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 5,025 bales; [illegible]

GALVESTON, Nov. 1.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 3,506 bales; [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10 9-16c.; receipts, 4,773 bales; shipments, 3,410 bales; sales, 1,850 bales; stock, 44,908 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"BY a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. [illegible] Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

Sold only in tins, (½ lb. and lb.,) labeled

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

Alapaha Steam Saw Mills.

SLOAT, RUSSELL & CO.

Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped

GEORGIA PITCH PINE,

76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.

116 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

RECKITT'S BLUE.

Factory, Hull, England.

Ladies will find this to be what they have long looked for, A GENUINE WASHING BLUE. It has no greenish tinge, no sediment, is free of chemicals and acids, and is unequaled for fine laundry work. Used in the royal laundries of Great Britain. It never fails to give satisfaction. Samples free on application.

THOMAS LEEMING & CO., 18 College-place, New-York, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICES, NO. 73 BROADWAY, AND NO. 12 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have this day formed a copartnership under the name of OLLIFFE & SCHMIDT, for the purchase and sale of railroad securities on commission.

Dated Nov. 1, 1880. CORNELIUS W. OLLIFFE. EDMUND F. SCHMIDT.

R. KING, JR., & CO., NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH us in business MR. GEORGE KIRKLAND.

R. KING, JR., & CO.

R. KING, JR., (Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.) N. W. CHATER, JR. E. W. VINCENT. GEORGE KIRKLAND.

NO. 33 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.

THE FIRM OF JAMES STRUTHERS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JAMES STRUTHERS. R. W. VANDERHOOF.

GAS-FIXTURES, &C.

GAS-FIXTURES.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

ARCHER & PANCOAST M'F'G. CO.,

67 Greene-st. & 68, 70, & 72 Wooster-st., above Broome-st. Broadway cars pass the door.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit your custom. Blank-books, stationery, and printing at low prices.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—PLACE of Trial, City and County of New-York.—JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Executor, and FRANCES SUTHERLAND CLARK, Executrix of the last will and testament of Lot C. Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRANCES S. CLARK, Mary S. Clark, Mary Turner, Hiram C. Clark, Frances A. Field, Lavinia E. Stuart, Frances A. Gesner, Frances Ella Hurst, Louise Lillian de Chambrun Gesner, Cornelia D. Pettibone, Mary S. Oats, Cornelia C. Irving, Jane Sutherland Reese, Margaret E. Reese, Frances Irving Reese, Theodore Irving Reese, Anne J. Sutherland, Grace Sutherland, Eliza Sutherland, Alfred De Groot, The Church of the Ascension at West Brighton, the Smith Infirmary, Susan Y. Clark, Lot Curran Clark, Almira E. Gibson, Sarah F. Sanborn, Emily Shurts, Allie Judy, Bessie Richmond, Susie Howard, Annie Blair, Winfield S. Blair, and Lot C. Blair, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 19, 1880.

ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiffs' Attorney. Post Office address and office, No. 56 Wall-street, New-York.

NOTICE.—To the defendants Susan Y. Clark, Lot Curran Clark, Almira E. Gibson, Sarah F. Sanborn, Emily Shurts, Allie Judy, Bessie Richmond, Susie Howard, Annie Blair, Winfield S. Blair, and Lot C. Blair, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the [illegible] day of October, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City, on [illegible] day.—Dated New-York, October 28, 1880.

ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ELECTION NOTICE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 300 MULBERRY-STREET, BUREAU OF ELECTIONS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, IN pursuance of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1872, and by virtue of the authority therein conferred upon the Board of Police, the division of the several Assembly Districts in the City and County of New-York into Election Districts, and the boundaries of said Election Districts, are hereby fixed by said board as follows:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Battery-place, Bowling Green, Broadway, Beaver-street, William-street, Hanover-square, Old-slip, East River, Hudson or North River, including Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis's Islands.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, and Greenwich-street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, and Washington-street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rector-street, Washington-street, Battery-place, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rector-street, Greenwich-street, Morris-street, and Washington-street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Albany-street, Greenwich-street, Rector-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Liberty-street, Greenwich-street, Albany-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Liberty-street, Broadway, Rector-street, and Greenwich-street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip, Hanover-square, William-street, Beaver-street, and Broadway, including Franklin Market.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ferry-street, Peck-slip, East River, Maiden-lane, and Gold-street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spruce-street, Gold-street, Liberty-street, Broadway, and Park-row.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Dey-street, Broadway, Liberty-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Barclay-street, Broadway, Dey-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade-street, Broadway, Barclay-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Franklin-street, Broadway, Reade-street, and Hudson-street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison-street, Hudson-street, Reade-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North Moore-street, Hudson-street, Harrison-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hubert-street, Hudson-street, North Moore-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach-street, Varick-street, North Moore-street, West Broadway, Franklin-street and Hudson-street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Broadway, Franklin-street, West Broadway, North Moore-street, Varick-street, Beach-street, St. John's-lane, and Laight-street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Laight-street, St. John's-lane, Beach-street, and Hudson-street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Desbrosses-street, Greenwich-street, Laight-street, Hudson-street, Hubert-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Hudson-street, Laight-street, and Greenwich-street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Greenwich-street, Desbrosses-street, and Hudson or North River.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Second Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-three election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak-street, Catharine-street, Catharine-slip, East River, and Oliver-street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-square, Catharine-street, Oak-street, and Oliver-street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Oliver-street, Oak-street, and James-street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, New Bowery, James-street, Madison-street, and Roosevelt-street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-street, James-street, Batavia-street, and Roosevelt-street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Batavia-street, James-street, James-slip, Water-street, and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak-street, Oliver-street, East River, Roosevelt-street, Water-street, James-slip, and James-street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cherry-street, Roosevelt-street, East River, Peck-slip, Water-street, and Dover-street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak-street, Roosevelt-street, Cherry-street, Franklin-square, and Pearl-street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose-street, Madison-street, Roosevelt-street, Oak-street, Pearl-street, and Frankfort-street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, Roosevelt-street, Madison-street, Pearl-street, William-street, and New Chambers-street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Chambers-street, William-street, Pearl-street, Rose-street, Frankfort-street, and Chatham-street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nassau-street, Frankfort-street, Pearl-street, Dover-street, Water-street, Peck-slip, Ferry-street, Gold-street, and Spruce-street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Worth-street, Centre-street, Pearl-street, Park-street, Duane-street, Chatham-street, City Hall-square, Park-row, and Broadway.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pearl-street, Chatham-street, Duane-street, and Park-street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Worth-street, Chatham-street, Pearl-street, and Centre-street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard-street, Mulberry-street, Park-street, Worth-street, Centre-street, Leonard-street, and Baxter-street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard-street, Mott-street, Worth-street, Park-street, and Mulberry-street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bowery, Chatham-street, Mott-street, Bayard-street, and Elizabeth-street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Elizabeth-street, Bayard-street, and Mulberry-street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Mulberry-street, Bayard-street, and Baxter-street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Baxter-street, Leonard-street, and Centre-street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Centre-street, Worth-street, and Broadway.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Third Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-six election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hester-street, Mulberry-street, Canal-street, and Centre-street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hester-street, Mott-street, Canal-street, and Mulberry-street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Elizabeth-street, Canal-street, and Mott-street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Mott-street, Hester-street, and Baxter-street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Baxter-street, Hester-street, Centre-street, Canal-street, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Marion-street, Centre-street, Grand-street, Broadway, Broome-street, and Crosby-street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Mulberry-street, Grand-street, Centre-street, and Marion-street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Mott-street, Grand-street, and Mulberry-street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Elizabeth-street, Grand-street, and Mott-street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Canal-street, and Elizabeth-street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston-street, Bowery, Spring-street, and Elizabeth-street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Elizabeth-street, Spring-street, and Mott-street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston-street, Elizabeth-street, Prince-street, and Mott-street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston-street, Mott-street, Spring-street, and Mulberry-street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Mulberry-street, Spring-street, and Crosby-street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston-street, Mulberry-street, Prince-street, Crosby-street, Bleecker-street, and Broadway.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker-street, Bowery, East Houston-street, and Broadway.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fourth-street, Bowery, Bleecker-street, and Broadway.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within [illegible] Fourth-avenue, Bowery, Fourth-street, and Broadway.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East [illegible], Third-avenue, and Fourth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East [illegible] Third-avenue, East Twelfth-street, [illegible]

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within [illegible]

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within [illegible] Sixteenth-street, [illegible] or Union-square.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first-street, Third-avenue, East Eighteenth-street, Fourth-avenue, East Twentieth-street, and Gramercy Park.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third-street, Third-avenue, East Twenty-first-street, Gramercy Park, East Twentieth-street, and Fourth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third-street, Fourth-avenue, Union-square and Broadway.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Fourth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-seven election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division-street, Pike-street, East Broadway, and Catharine-street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Broadway, Market-street, Henry-street, and Catharine-street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Henry-street, Market-street, Madison-street, and Catharine-street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Broadway, Pike-street, Henry-street, Birmingham-street, Madison-street, and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Henry-street, Pike-street, Monroe-street, Market-street, Madison-street, and Birmingham-street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-street, Market-street, Monroe-street, and Catharine-street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe-street, Pike-street, Cherry-street, Market-street, Hamilton-street, and Catharine-street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hamilton-street, Market-street, Cherry-street, and Catharine-street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cherry-street, Pike-street, East River, and Catharine-slip, including Catharine Market.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe-street, Rutgers-street, East River, and Pike-street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-street, Rutgers-street, Monroe-street, and Pike-street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Henry-street, Rutgers-street, Madison-street, and Pike-street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division-street, Canal-street, Rutgers-street, Henry-street, and Pike-street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division-street, Jefferson-street, Madison-street, Rutgers-street, and Canal-street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division-street, Clinton-street, Madison-street, and Jefferson-street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-street, Clinton-street, Monroe-street, and Rutgers-street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe-street, Clinton-street, East River, and Rutgers-street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-street, Montgomery-street, East River, and Clinton-street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division-street, Montgomery-street, Madison-street and Clinton-street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division-street, Scammel-street, Madison-street, and Montgomery-street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-street, Scammel-street, Monroe-street, and Montgomery-street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe-street, Scammel-street, Cherry-street, and Montgomery-street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cherry-street, Scammel-street, Water-street, Gouverneur-slip, East River, and Montgomery-street, including Gouverneur Market.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cherry-street, Jackson-street, East River, Gouverneur-slip, Water-street and Scammel-street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe-street, Jackson-street, Cherry-street, and Scammel-street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-street, Jackson-street, Monroe-street, and Scammel-street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Jackson-street, Madison-street, and Scammel-street.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Fifth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-nine election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Greenwich-street, Charlton-street, Washington-street, Canal-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton-street, Greenwich-street, Canal-street, and Washington-street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Hudson-street, Canal-street, and Greenwich-street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton-street, Hudson-street, Spring-street, and Greenwich-street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Hudson-street, Charlton-street, and Greenwich-street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Varick-street, Charlton-street, and Hudson-street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton-street, Varick-street, Spring-street, and Hudson-street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Varick-street, Broome-street, and Hudson-street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome-street, Varick-street, Canal-street, and Hudson-street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome-street, Sullivan-street, Grand-street, and Varick-street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Clarke-street, Broome-street and Varick-street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton-street, Macdougal-street, Spring-street, and Varick-street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Macdougal-street, Charlton-street, Varick-street, King-street, and Congress-street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Congress-street, King-street, and Varick-street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Sullivan-street, Prince-street, and Macdougal-street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Thompson-street, Prince-street, and Sullivan-street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, South Fifth-avenue, Spring-street, and Thompson-street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Thompson-street, Spring-street, and Sullivan-street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Sullivan-street, Broome-street, Clarke-street, Spring-street, and Macdougal-street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Thompson-street, Broome-street, and Sullivan-street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome-street, South Fifth-avenue, Grand-street, and Sullivan-street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, South Fifth-avenue, Canal-street, and Varick-street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome-street, Broadway, Canal-street, and South Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Broadway, Broome-street, and Thompson-street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Broadway, Spring-street, and South Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Broadway, Prince-street, and South Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker-street, Broadway, West Houston-street, and South Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker-street, South Fifth-avenue, West Houston-street, and Sullivan-street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker-street, Sullivan-street, West Houston-street, and Hancock-street or Cottage-place.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Sixth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-seven election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, East River, Jackson-street, Cherry-street, and Corlears-street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Corlears-street, Cherry-street, and Jackson-street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey-street, Mangin-street, Broome-street, East River, Grand-street, and Goerck-street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-street, East River, Broome-street, Mangin-street, Delancey-street, and Goerck-street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey-street, Goerck-street, Grand-street, and Lewis-street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey-street, Lewis-street, Grand-street, and Cannon-street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-street, Goerck-street, Delancey-street, and Cannon-street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-street, Cannon-street, Delancey-street, and Sheriff-street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey-street, Cannon-street, Broome-street, and Sheriff-street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome-street, Cannon-street, Grand-street, and Pitt-street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey-street, Sheriff-street, Broome-street, and Pitt-street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-street, Sheriff-street, Delancey-street, and Willett-street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-street, Willett-street, Delancey-street, and Pitt-street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-street, Pitt-street, Delancey-street, and Attorney-street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey-street, Pitt-street, Grand-street, and Ridge-street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey-street, Ridge-street, Grand-street, Clinton-street, Broome-street, and Attorney-street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Division-street, and Clinton-street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome-street, Clinton-street, Hester-street, and Suffolk-street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Suffolk-street, Hester-street, Division-street, and Norfolk-street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-street, Suffolk-street, Grand-street, and Norfolk-street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey-street, Attorney-street, Broome-street, and Suffolk-street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-street, Attorney-street, Delancey-street, and Suffolk-street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton-street, Ridge-street, Rivington-street, and Clinton-street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton-street, Willett-street, Rivington-street, and Ridge-street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton-street, Columbia-street, Rivington-street, and Willett-street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton-street, Lewis-street, Rivington-street, and Columbia-street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton-street, East River, Rivington-street, and Lewis-street.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Seventh Assembly District shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fourth-street, Broadway, Bleecker-street, and Greene-street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Waverley-place, Greene-street, Bleecker-street, Wooster-street and East Washington-square.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Third-street, Wooster-street, Bleecker-street, and Thompson-street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Third-street, Thompson-street, Bleecker-street, and Macdougal-street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Third-street, Macdougal-street, Bleecker-street, Carmine-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fourth-street, Wooster-street, West Third-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Waverley-place, East Washington-square, West Fourth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton-place, Broadway, West Fourth-street, Greene-street, Waverley-place, and University-place.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton-place, University-place, Waverley-place, and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich-avenue, Sixth-avenue, West Washington-place, and Christopher-street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charles-street, Waverley-place, West Tenth-street, Greenwich-avenue, Christopher-street, and West Fourth-street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eleventh-street, Waverley-place, Charles-street, and West Fourth-street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eleventh-street, Greenwich-avenue, West Tenth-street, and Waverley-place.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eleventh-street, Sixth-avenue, and Greenwich-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Ninth-street, Fifth-avenue, Clinton-place, and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Tenth-street, Broadway, Clinton-place, and Fifth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twelfth-street, Broadway, East Tenth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eleventh-street, Fifth-avenue, West Ninth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirteenth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Eleventh-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Eleventh-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirteenth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Eleventh-street, Waverley-place, Bank-street, and Greenwich-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twelfth-street, Greenwich-avenue, Bank-street, Waverley-place, West Eleventh-street, and West Fourth-street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich-avenue, West Twelfth-street, West Fourth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Thirteenth-street, Greenwich-avenue, and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth-street, East Fourteenth-street, Broadway, East Twelfth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Thirteenth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixteenth-street, East Sixteenth-street, Union-square, East Fourteenth-street, West Fourteenth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Fourteenth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixteenth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Fifteenth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventeenth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Fifteenth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighteenth-street, East Eighteenth-street, Broadway, East Sixteenth-street, West Sixteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Seventeenth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twentieth-street, East Twentieth-street, Broadway, East Eighteenth-street, West Eighteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first-street, Sixth-avenue, West Nineteenth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third-street, East Twenty-third-street, Broadway, East Twentieth-street, West Twentieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Eighth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Chrystie-street, Bayard-street, Division-street, and Bowery.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hester-street, Forsyth-street, Bayard-street, and Chrystie-street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Orchard-street, Division-street, and Forsyth-street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hester-street, Allen-street, Canal-street, and Forsyth-street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hester-street, Ludlow-street, Division-street, Orchard-street, Canal-street, and Allen-street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hester-street, Norfolk-street, Division-street, and Ludlow-street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Essex-street, Hester-street, and Allen-street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Allen-street, Hester-street, and Forsyth-street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Forsyth-street, Hester-street, Chrystie-street, Canal-street, and Bowery.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome-street, Eldridge-street, Grand-street, and Bowery.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome-street, Ludlow-street, Grand-street, and Eldridge-street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome-street, Norfolk-street, Hester-street, Essex-street, Grand-street, and Ludlow-street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey-street, Norfolk-street, Broome-street, and Ludlow-street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey-street, Ludlow-street, Broome-street, and Allen-street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey-street, Allen-street, Broome-street, and Forsyth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey-street, Forsyth-street, Broome-street, and Bowery.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-street, Forsyth-street, Delancey-street, and Bowery.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-street, Allen-street, Delancey-street, and Forsyth-street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-street, Ludlow-street, Delancey-street, and Allen-street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-street, Norfolk-street, Delancey-street, and Ludlow-street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton-street, Clinton-street, Rivington-street, and Norfolk-street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton-street, Norfolk-street, Rivington-street, and Ludlow-street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton-street, Ludlow-street, Rivington-street, and Allen-street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton-street, Allen-street, Rivington-street, and Forsyth-street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Stanton-street, Forsyth-street, Rivington-street, and Bowery.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Ninth Assembly District shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy-street, Hudson-street, Clarkson-street, Greenwich-street, West Houston-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clarkson-street, Varick-street, West Houston-street, and Greenwich-street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy-street, Bedford-street, Carmine-street, Clarkson-street, and Hudson-street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Bedford-street, Downing-street, Bleecker-street, Hancock-street or Cottage-place, West Houston-street, and Varick-street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy-street, Bleecker-street, Downing-street, and Bedford-street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Morton-street, Bleecker-street, Cornelia-street, West Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Carmine-street, Bleecker-street, Leroy-street, and Bedford-street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Jones-street, West Fourth-street, West Washington-place, Sixth-avenue, West Fourth-street, Cornelia-street, and Bleecker-street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grove-street, West Fourth-street, Jones-street, and Bleecker-street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grove-street, Bleecker-street, Morton-street, and Bedford-street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Barrow-street, Commerce-street, Bedford-street, Leroy-street, and Hudson-street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Christopher-street, Bleecker-street, Grove-street, Bedford-street, Commerce-street, Barrow-street, and Hudson-street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Christopher-street, Hudson-street, Leroy-street, and Greenwich-street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Christopher-street, Greenwich-street, Leroy-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Perry-street, Washington-street, Christopher-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich-street, West Tenth-street, Christopher-street, and Washington-street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Tenth-street, West Fourth-street, Grove-street, Bleecker-street, Christopher-street, and Hudson-street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Perry-street, West Fourth-street, West Tenth-street, Hudson-street, Charles-street, and Bleecker-street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eleventh-street, West Fourth-street, Perry-street, Bleecker-street, Charles-street, and Hudson-street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twelfth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fourth-street, West Eleventh-street, and Hudson-street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twelfth-street, Hudson-street, West Eleventh-street, and Greenwich-street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bank-street, Greenwich-street, Perry-street, and Washington-street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twelfth-street, Greenwich-street, Bank-street, and Washington-street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twelfth-street, Washington-street, Perry-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Horatio-street, Greenwich-street, West Twelfth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Horatio-street, Eighth-avenue, West Twelfth-street, and Greenwich-street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, Horatio-street, Greenwich-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Little Twelfth-street, Ninth-avenue, Greenwich-street, Horatio-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Thirteenth-street, Ninth-avenue, Little Twelfth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fourteenth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fifteenth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixteenth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Fourteenth-street, and Hudson or North River.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Tenth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-nine election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston-street, Forsyth-street, Stanton-street, and Bowery.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston-street, Allen-street, Stanton-street, and Forsyth-street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston-street, Ludlow-street, Stanton-street, and Allen-street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston-street, Norfolk-street, Stanton-street, and Ludlow-street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston-street, Clinton-street, Stanton-street, and Norfolk-street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenue B, East Houston-street, and Avenue A.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenue A, East Houston-street, and First-avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, First-avenue, East Houston-street, and Second-avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within [illegible], First-street, and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within [illegible], Second-avenue, East Houston-street, and Bowery.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within [illegible] Fourth-street, Second-avenue, Second-street, and Bowery.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within [illegible], First-avenue, Second-street, and Second-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fourth-street, First-avenue, Third-street, and Second-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenue A, Second-street, and First-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Avenue A, Third-street, and First-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within [illegible], Avenue B, Second-street, and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fourth-street, Avenue B, Third-street, and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenue B, East Fourth-street, and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenue A, East Fourth-street, and First-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, [illegible] Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within [illegible], Fifth-street, and Bowery.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-street, First-avenue, Fifth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-street, Avenue A, Fifth-street, and First-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-street, Avenue B, Fifth-street, and Avenue A.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenue B, Sixth-street, and Avenue A.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenue A, Sixth-street, and First-avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, First-avenue, Sixth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street or St. Mark's-place, First-avenue, Seventh-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street or St. Mark's-place, Avenue A, Seventh-street, and First-avenue.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Eleventh Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-three election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-sixth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Twenty-third-street, and Fourth-avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth-street, East Twenty-sixth-street, Fourth-avenue, East Twenty-third-street, and Broadway.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirtieth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Twenty-sixth-street, and Fourth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirtieth-street, Fourth-avenue, East Twenty-eighth-street, Fifth-avenue, East Twenty-sixth-street, and Madison-avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth-street, East Thirtieth-street, Fifth-avenue, East Twenty-eighth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Twenty-sixth-street, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth-street, Broadway, West Twenty-sixth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth-street, Broadway, West Twenty-third-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-third-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-sixth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-seventh-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-eighth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, West Thirtieth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second-street, Fifth-avenue, West Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-second-street, Fourth-avenue, East Thirty-first-street, Lexington-avenue, East Thirtieth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fifth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Thirty-first-street, Fourth-avenue, East Thirty-second-street, and Madison-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth-street, East Thirty-fourth-street, Madison-avenue, East Thirty-second-street, West Thirty-second-street, and Broadway.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth-street, Broadway, West Thirty-second-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-seventh-street, Sixth-avenue, Broadway, West Thirty-fourth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-sixth-street, East Thirty-sixth-street, Madison-avenue, East Thirty-fourth-street, West Thirty-fourth-street, Broadway, and Sixth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fortieth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue, East Thirty-eighth-street, and Fourth or Park avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth-street, East Thirty-eighth-street, Madison-avenue, East Thirty-sixth-street, West Thirty-sixth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fortieth-street, East Fortieth-street, Fourth or Park avenue, East Thirty-eighth-street, West Thirty-eighth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Thirty-seventh-street, and Seventh-avenue.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Twelfth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-six election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fourth-street, East River, Stanton-street, and Lewis-street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston-street, Lewis-street, Stanton-street, and Columbia-street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston-street, Columbia-street, Stanton-street, and Willett-street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston-street, Willett-street, Stanton-street, and Ridge-street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Houston-street, Ridge-street, Stanton-street, and Clinton-street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenue C, East Houston-street, and Avenue B.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenue C, Second-street, and Avenue B.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenue D, East Houston-street, and Avenue C.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fourth-street, Lewis-street, East Houston-street, and Avenue D.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fourth-street, Avenue D, Third-street, and Avenue C.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fourth-street, Avenue C, Third-street, and Avenue B.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenue C, East Fourth-street, and Avenue B.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, East River, East Fourth-street, and Avenue C.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-street, East River, Fifth-street, and Avenue C.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-street, Avenue C, Fifth-street, and Avenue B.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenue C, Sixth-street, and Avenue B.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenue D, Sixth-street, and Avenue C.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, East River, Sixth-street, and Avenue D.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, Avenue D, Seventh-street, and Avenue C.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, Avenue C, Seventh-street, and Avenue B.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-street, Avenue C, Eighth-street, and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-street, Avenue D, Eighth-street, and Avenue C.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eleventh-street, East River, Eighth-street, Avenue D, East Tenth-street, and Avenue C.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Tenth-street, Avenue D, East Ninth-street, and Avenue C.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Tenth-street, Avenue C, East Ninth-street, and Avenue B.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eleventh-street, Avenue C, East Tenth-street, and Avenue B.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Thirteenth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-nine election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Sixteenth-street and Hudson or North River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventeenth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Sixteenth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventeenth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Sixteenth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventeenth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Sixteenth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighteenth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Seventeenth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Seventeenth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighteenth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Seventeenth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Eighteenth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Eighteenth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twentieth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Nineteenth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Nineteenth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, West Twentieth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, West Twentieth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, West Twenty-first-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Twenty-second-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Twenty-second-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Twenty-second-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-third-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Twenty-fourth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Twenty-fourth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Twenty-fourth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Twenty-fifth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Twenty-fifth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Twenty-sixth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh-street, Seventh-avenue, West Twenty-sixth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Twenty-seventh-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Twenty-eighth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Twenty-ninth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, West Thirtieth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Fourteenth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eleventh-street, Second-avenue, Eighth-street or St. Mark's-place, and Third-avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Ninth-street, First-avenue, Eighth-street or St. Mark's-place, and Second-avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Tenth-street, First-avenue, East Ninth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eleventh-street, First-avenue, East Tenth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twelfth-street, First-avenue, East Eleventh-street, and Second-avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirteenth-street, First-avenue, East Twelfth-street and Second-avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirteenth-street, Second-avenue, East Eleventh-street, and Third-avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fourteenth-street, First-avenue, East Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, East Thirteenth-street, and First-avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirteenth-street, Avenue A, East Twelfth-street, and First-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twelfth-street, Avenue A, East Eleventh-street, and First-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eleventh-street, Avenue A, East Tenth-street, and First-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Tenth-street, Avenue A, East Ninth-street, and First-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Ninth-street, Avenue A, Eighth-street or St. Mark's-place, and First-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eleventh-street, Avenue B, Seventh-street, and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twelfth-street, Avenue B, East Eleventh-street, and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirteenth-street, Avenue B, East Twelfth-street, and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, East Thirteenth-street, and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fourteenth-street, East River, East Thirteenth-street, and Avenue B.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirteenth-street, Avenue C, East Twelfth-street, and Avenue B.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twelfth-street, Avenue C, East Eleventh-street, and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirteenth-street, East River, East Eleventh-street, and Avenue C.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Fifteenth Assembly District shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh-street, Tenth-avenue, West Twenty-sixth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh-street, Ninth-avenue, West Twenty-sixth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Twenty-seventh-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Twenty-eighth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Twenty-seventh-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Twenty-ninth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-first-street, Ninth-avenue, West Thirtieth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, West Thirty-first-street, Tenth-avenue, West Thirtieth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-third-street, Ninth-avenue, West Thirty-second-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Thirty-third-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fifth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Thirty-fourth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fifth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Thirty-second-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-seventh-street, Tenth-avenue, West Thirty-fifth-street, Hudson or North River, West Thirty-sixth-street, and Eleventh-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Thirty-fifth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-seventh-street, Ninth-avenue, West Thirty-sixth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Thirty-seventh-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Thirty-seventh-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Thirty-sixth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fortieth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Thirty-eighth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-ninth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Thirty-eighth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fortieth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Thirty-ninth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fortieth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Thirty-ninth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Thirty-eighth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Thirty-seventh-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, West Thirty-sixth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Thirty-fifth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Thirty-second-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fortieth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Thirty-eighth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Thirty-sixth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Thirty-fifth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fifth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Thirty-fourth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Thirty-third-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-third-street, Seventh-avenue, West Thirty-second-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, West Thirty-first-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirty-first-street, Seventh-avenue, West Thirtieth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Twenty-ninth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Sixteenth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-eight election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixteenth-street, East River, East Fourteenth-street, and Avenue B.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventeenth-street, East River, East Sixteenth-street, and Avenue B.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twentieth-street, East River, East Seventeenth-street, and Avenue A.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventeenth-street, Avenue B, East Sixteenth-street, and Avenue A.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixteenth-street, Avenue B, East Fifteenth-street, and Avenue A.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifteenth-street, Avenue B, East Fourteenth-street, and Avenue A.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifteenth-street, Avenue A, East Fourteenth-street, and First-avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixteenth-street, Avenue A, East Fifteenth-street, and First-avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventeenth-street, Avenue A, East Sixteenth-street, and First-avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighteenth-street, Avenue A, East Seventeenth-street, and First-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Nineteenth-street, Avenue A, East Eighteenth-street, and First-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twentieth-street, Avenue A, East Nineteenth-street, and First-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first-street, East River, East Twentieth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second-street, East River, East Twenty-first-street, and Second-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third-street, East River, East Twenty-second-street, and First-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-sixth-street, East River, East Twenty-third-street, and First-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fourth-street, First-avenue, East Twenty-second-street, and Second-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue, East Twenty-fourth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-sixth-street, First-avenue, East Twenty-fifth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-sixth-street, Second-avenue, East Twenty-fifth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue, East Twenty-third-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third-street, First-avenue, East Twenty-second-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue, East Twentieth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twentieth-street, First-avenue, East Nineteenth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Nineteenth-street, First-avenue, East Eighteenth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighteenth-street, First-avenue, East Sixteenth-street, Livingston-place, East Fifteenth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixteenth-street, First-avenue, East Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, East Fifteenth-street, and Livingston-place.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighteenth-street, Second-avenue, East Fourteenth-street, and Third-avenue.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Seventeenth Assembly District shall be divided into thirty-three election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second-street, Tenth-avenue, West Fortieth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-third-street, Tenth-avenue, West Forty-second-street, and Eleventh-avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Forty-third-street, and Eleventh-avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fifth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Forty-fourth-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Forty-second-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Forty-fifth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Forty-sixth-street, and Eleventh-avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-ninth-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Forty-sixth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fiftieth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Forty-eighth-street, and Eleventh-avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first-street, Tenth-avenue, West Fiftieth-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Forty-ninth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-second-street, Tenth-avenue, West Fifty-first-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, West Fifty-first-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first-street, Ninth-avenue, West Fiftieth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fiftieth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Forty-ninth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-ninth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Forty-eighth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Forty-sixth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Forty-fifth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fifth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Forty-fourth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Forty-third-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-third-street, Ninth-avenue, West Forty-second-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, West Forty-first-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-first-street, Ninth-avenue, West Fortieth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fortieth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, West Forty-first-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Forty-second-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, West Forty-fourth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fiftieth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Forty-seventh-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fiftieth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, West Forty-ninth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-ninth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Forty-seventh-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh-street, Seventh-avenue, West Forty-fifth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fifth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Forty-third-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-third-street, Seventh-avenue, West Forty-first-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-first-street, Seventh-avenue, West Fortieth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Eighteenth Assembly District shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, East Twenty-third-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue, East Twenty-sixth-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-third-street, Third-avenue, East Thirtieth-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, East Thirty-third-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, East Thirty-sixth-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, East Fortieth-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-second-street, First-avenue, East Forty-first-street, and Third-avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-second-street, East River, East Fortieth-street, Second-avenue, East Forty-first-street, and First-avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-first-street, Second-avenue, East Fortieth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fortieth-street, Second-avenue, East Thirty-ninth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fortieth-street, East River, East Thirty-ninth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-ninth-street, East River, East Thirty-eighth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-eighth-street, Second-avenue, East Thirty-sixth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-eighth-street, East River, East Thirty-seventh-street, and Second-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-seventh-street, East River, East Thirty-sixth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-sixth-street, First-avenue, East Thirty-fifth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-sixth-street, Second-avenue, East Thirty-fifth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fifth-street, Second-avenue, East Thirty-third-street, and Third-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fifth-street, East River, East Thirty-fourth-street, and First-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fourth-street, East River, East Thirty-third-street, and Second-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-third-street, First-avenue, East Thirty-second-street, and Second-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-third-street, Second-avenue, East Thirty-second-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-second-street, Second-avenue, East Thirtieth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-third-street, East River, East Thirty-first-street, Second-avenue, East Thirty-second-street, and First-avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-first-street, First-avenue, East Thirtieth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirty-first-street, East River, East Twenty-[illegible]

ELECTION NOTICE.

street, Second-avenue, East Thirtieth-street, and First-avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Thirtieth-street, Second-avenue, East Twenty-ninth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-ninth-street, Second-avenue, East Twenty-seventh-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-ninth-street, East River, East Twenty-eighth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-eighth-street, East River, East Twenty-sixth-street, First-avenue, East Twenty-seventh-street, and Second-avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh-street, First-avenue, East Twenty-sixth-street, and Third-avenue.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Nineteenth Assembly District shall be divided into thirty-three election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fourth-street, Broadway, West Fifty-third-street, Seventh-avenue, West Fifty-second-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Fifty-third-street, Broadway, West Fifty-fourth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Fifty-sixth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fifty-second-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third-street, Ninth-avenue, West Fifty-second-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fourth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Fifty-second-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Fifty-third-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fifty-third-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Fifty-fourth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Fifty-fourth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh-street, Tenth-avenue, West Fifty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Fifty-fifth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh-street, Ninth-avenue, West Fifty-sixth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-eighth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fifty-fifth-street, and Ninth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fifty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Fifty-seventh-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixtieth-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Fifty-ninth-street, Tenth-avenue, West Fifty-seventh-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-third-street, Tenth-avenue, West Fifty-ninth-street, Eleventh-avenue, West Sixtieth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, West Sixty-first-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Sixty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Sixty-third-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Sixty-eighth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Sixty-fifth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Sixty-sixth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-first-street, Eighth-avenue, West Sixty-eighth-street, and Tenth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Seventy-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Seventy-first-street, Tenth-avenue, West Sixty-sixth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, West Seventy-fourth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Eighty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Eighty-first-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Ninety-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Eighty-sixth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Ninety-ninth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, West One Hundred and Eighth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Manhattan-street, West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, Eighth-avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, Manhattan-street, West One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-second-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixty-first-street, Harlem River, Eighth-avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighty-first-street, Harlem River, West One Hundred and Sixty-first-street, Hudson or North River, Depot road, and King's Bridge road.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Harlem River, West One Hundred and Eighty-first-street, King's Bridge road, Depot road, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harlem River, Seventh-avenue, West One Hundred and Tenth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Twentieth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-eight election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, East Forty-second-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, East Forty-fifth-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, East Forty-ninth-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, East Fifty-second-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, East Fifty-fifth-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-third-street, East River, East Forty-second-street, and Third-avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth-street, Second-avenue, East Forty-third-street, and Third-avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth-street, Second-avenue, East Forty-fourth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth-street, East River, East Forty-third-street, and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-sixth-street, East River, East Forty-fifth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-seventh-street, Second-avenue, East Forty-sixth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-seventh-street, East River, East Forty-sixth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-eighth-street, First-avenue, East Forty-seventh-street, and Second-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth-street, Second-avenue, East Forty-seventh-street, and Third-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth-street, East River, East Forty-seventh-street, First-avenue, East Forty-eighth street, and Second-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fiftieth-street, East River, East Forty-ninth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-first-street, First-avenue, East Fiftieth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-second-street, East River, East Fiftieth-street, First-avenue, East Fifty-first-street, and Second-avenue, including Blackwell's Island.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-third-street, Second-avenue, East Fifty-first-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-third-street, First-avenue, East Fifty-second-street, and Second-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth-street, East River, East Fifty-second-street, First-avenue, East Fifty-third-street, and Second-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth-street, Second-avenue, East Fifty-third street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth-street, East River, East Fifty-fourth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-seventh-street, Second-avenue, East Fifty-fifth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-seventh-street, East River, East Fifty-fifth-street, Second-avenue, East Fifty-sixth-street, and First-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-eighth-street, East River, East Fifty-seventh-street, First-avenue, East Fifty-sixth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth-street, East River, East Fifty-eighth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth-street, Second-avenue, East Fifty-seventh-street, and Third-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Twenty-first Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, West Fortieth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Forty-second-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-fifth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Fortieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Fortieth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Forty-eighth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Forty-fourth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh-street, Fifth-avenue, West Forty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Forty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Forty-fifth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fiftieth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Forty-eighth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fiftieth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Forty-seventh-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-second-street, Lexington-avenue, East Forty-eighth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Fifty-second-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Fiftieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, West Fiftieth street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Fifty-second-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Fifty-fourth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh-street, East Fifty-seventh-street, Madison-avenue, East Fifty-fourth-street, West Fifty-fourth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Fifty-seventh-street, Lexington-avenue, East Fifty-fourth-street, and Madison-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth street, East Fifty-ninth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Fifty-seventh-street, West Fifty-seventh-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first-street, Lexington-avenue, East Fifty-ninth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fourth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Sixty-first-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventieth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Sixty-fourth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Transverse road across Central Park, at or near Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, East Seventy-fifth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Seventieth-street, Fifth-avenue, West Fifty-ninth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eightieth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Seventy-fifth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fourth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Eightieth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Eighty-fourth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Twenty-second Assembly District shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixty-second-street, Third-avenue, East Fifty-ninth-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, East Sixty-second-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventy-second-street, Third-avenue, East Sixty-fifth-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventy-sixth-street, Third-avenue, East Seventy-second-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighty-first-street, Third-avenue, East Seventy-sixth-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, East Eighty-first-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighty-eighth-street, Second avenue, East Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, East Eighty-seventh-street, and Third-avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, East Eighty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Ninety-first-street, Second-avenue, East Eighty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, East Eighty-ninth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Ninety-first-street, East River, East Eighty-sixth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth-street, Second-avenue, East Eighty-third-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth-street, First-avenue, East Eighty-third-street, and Second-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth-street, East River, East Eightieth-street, and First-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighty-third-street, First-avenue, East Eighty-second-street, Second-avenue, East Eighty-first-street, and Third-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eighty-second-street, First-avenue, East Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, East Eighty-first-street, and Second-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Eightieth-street, East River, East Seventy-ninth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventy-ninth-street, Second-avenue, East Seventy-seventh-street, and Third-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventy-ninth street, East River, East Seventy-seventh-street, and Second-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh-street, East River, East Seventy-fifth-street, Second-avenue, East Seventy-sixth-street, and First-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh-street, First-avenue, East Seventy-sixth-street, Second-avenue, East Seventy-fifth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fifth-street, First-avenue, East Seventy-fourth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fifth-street, East River, East Seventieth-street, and First-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fourth-street, First-avenue, East Seventieth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fourth-street, Second-avenue, East Seventieth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Seventieth-street, East River, East Sixty-fifth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth-street, First-avenue, East Sixty-fourth-street, Second-avenue, East Sixty-second-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth-street, East River, East Sixty-second-street, Second-avenue, East Sixty-fourth-street, and First-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixty-second-street, East River, East Sixty-first-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first-street, Second-avenue, East Fifty-ninth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixtieth-street, First-avenue, East Fifty-ninth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first-street, East River, East Fifty-ninth-street, First-avenue, East Sixtieth-street, and Second-avenue.

TWENTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Twenty-third Assembly District shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fifth-street, Third-avenue, East Ninety-first-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth-street, East River, East Ninety-first-street, and Third-avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Tenth-street, Fifth-avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth-street, Third-avenue, East Ninety-fifth-street, Fifth-avenue, Transverse road across Central Park at or near Eighty-sixth-street, and Eighth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth-street, East River, East One Hundred and Fourth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, East River, East One Hundred and Sixth-street, and Second-avenue, including Ward's Island.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, Second-avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twelfth-street, East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, Third-avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, West One Hundred and Tenth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue, East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, West One Hundred and Twelfth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, East River, East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, Second-avenue, East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, and First-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, First-avenue, East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, Avenue A, East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, East River, East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and First-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, First-avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, Second-avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, Third-avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, West One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, West One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, West One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, Third-avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, and Madison-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, First-avenue, East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Second-avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, East River, East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, Avenue A, East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, and Second-avenue, including Randall's Island.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, East River, East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, and First-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, First-avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harlem River, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, First-avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and Second-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Second-avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, Lexington-avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, Lexington-avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and Fourth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Fourth-avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, East One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Madison-avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, and Seventh-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Lexington-avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, and Madison-avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Harlem River, Second-avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, and Lexington-avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harlem River, East One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harlem River, Fifth-avenue, West One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and Seventh avenue.

TWENTY-FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Twenty-fourth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-seven election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, Southern Boulevard, One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, Bungay Creek, East River or Long Island Sound, Willis-avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, and Brook-avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, Willis-avenue, Harlem River, and Third-avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Brook-avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, and Third avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, Brook-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, and Third-avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, Rider-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, and Harlem River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, Railroad-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Rider-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, and Harlem River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, Third-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, and Railroad-avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, Eastern-avenue, Southern Boulevard, Bungay Creek, One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, Southern Boulevard, One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, and St. Ann's-avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Westchester-avenue, Bronx River, East River or Long Island Sound, Bungay Creek, Southern Boulevard, Eastern-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, St. Ann's-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixty-third-street, Union-avenue, Westchester-avenue, and Third-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, Railroad-avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, and Courtland-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth-street, Courtland-avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, and Railroad-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixty-first-street, Third-avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, and Railroad-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Home-street, Westchester-avenue, Union-avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-first-street, Railroad-avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Old Boston road, George-street, and Union-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within northerly line of Twenty-third Ward, Bronx River, Westchester-avenue, Home-street, Union-avenue, George-street, Old Boston road, Third-avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street, Railroad-avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth-street, and Old Boston road.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within northerly line of Twenty-third Ward, Old Boston road, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth-street, and Railroad-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within northerly line of Twenty-third Ward, Railroad-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, Harlem River, and Central-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within northerly line of Twenty third Ward, Central-avenue, and Harlem River.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Morris-lane, McComb's Dam road, Waverley-street, Morris-street, Railroad-avenue, southerly line of Twenty-fourth Ward, and Harlem River.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Morris-street, Fordham-avenue, southerly line of Twenty-fourth Ward, and Railroad-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Locust-avenue, Old Boston road, Westchester-avenue, Bronx River, southerly line of Twenty-fourth Ward, and Fordham-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pelham-avenue, Bronx River, Westchester-avenue, Old Boston road, Locust-avenue, Jefferson-avenue, Crescent-avenue, and Cambrelling-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pelham-avenue, Cambrelling-avenue, Crescent-avenue, Jefferson-avenue, Locust-avenue, Morris-street, and Railroad-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within road to Berrian's landing, King's Bridge road, Railroad-avenue, Morris-street, Waverley-street, McComb's Dam road, Morris-lane, and Harlem River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within northern boundary of Twenty-fourth Ward, Bronx River, Pelham-avenue, King's Bridge road, road to Berrian's landing, and Central-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within monumental line dividing William C. Wetmore's and the late James R. Whiting's land, Tibbit's Brook, William's Bridge-avenue, Central-avenue, road to Berrian's landing, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and Hudson or North River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within northern boundary of Twenty-fourth Ward, Central-avenue, William's Bridge-avenue, Tibbit's Brook, monumental line dividing William C. Wetmore's and the late James R. Whiting's land, and Hudson or North River.

By order of the Board of Police.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN,
Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

ELECTION NOTICE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, BUREAU ELECTIONS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of section 36 of chapter 675 of the laws of 1873, the Board of Police has designated and appointed the place of registry and polling places in and for each of the election districts of the City and County of New-York, for the election next ensuing, as follows, to wit:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 12 Stone-st.	Livery-stable.
2. 3 Battery-place	Barber shop.
3. 6 Greenwich-st.	Barber shop.
4. 11 West-st.	Clothing store.
5. 80 Greenwich-st.	Undertaker store.
6. 120 Greenwich-st.	Barber shop.
7. 132 Greenwich-st.	Barber shop.
8. 95 Greenwich-st.	Undertaker store.
9. 68 Beaver-st.	Barber shop.
10. 4 Peck-slip	Cigar store.
11. 40 Nassau-st.	Tailor store.
12. 13 New Church-st.	Book store.
13. 217 Greenwich-st.	Cigar store.
14. 7 West Broadway	Barber shop.
15. 76 West Broadway	Shoe store.
16. 60 Hudson-st.	Shoe store.
17. 174 Franklin-st.	Shoe store.
18. 44 Beach-st.	Tailor store.
19. 106 Hudson-st.	Barber shop.
20. 4 Beach-st.	Tailor store.
21. 168 Hudson-st.	Tailor store.
22. 18½ Hubert-st.	Stationery store.
23. 43 Laight-st.	Barber shop.
24. 26 Desbrosses-st.	Confectionery store.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 70 Oliver-st.	Clothing store.
2. 68 Madison-st.	Barber shop.
3. 49 Madison-st.	Undertaker store.
4. 62 New Bowery	Barber shop.
5. 71 New Chambers-st.	Grocery store.
6. 49 Cherry-st.	Boarding-house.
7. 87 Cherry-st.	Boarding-house.
8. 126 Roosevelt-st.	Barber shop.
9. 362 Pearl-st.	Boot and shoe store.
10. 421 Pearl-st.	Barber shop.
11. 461 Pearl-st.	Clothing store.
12. 240 William-st.	Barber shop.
13. 35 Frankfort-st.	Cigar store.
14. 523 Pearl-st.	Cigar store.
15. 37 Park-st.	Grocery store.
16. 492 Pearl-st.	Meat market.
17. 44 Baxter-st.	Tailor store.
18. 201 Worth-st.	Barber shop.
19. 24 Mott-st.	Candy store.
20. 56 Mott-st.	Wall-paper store.
21. 220 Canal-st.	Cigar store.
22. 148 Centre-st.	Cigar store.
23. 94½ Elm-st.	Shoe store.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 126 Baxter-st.	Bakery.
2. 115 Mott-st.	Tailor store.
3. 132 Mott-st.	Shoe store.
4. 161 Mulberry-st.	Shoe store.
5. 221½ Centre-st.	Barber shop.
6. 162 Elm-st.	Picture store.
7. 392 Broome-st.	Tailor store.
8. 373 Broome-st.	Umbrella store.
9. 360 Broome-st.	Barber shop.
10. 346 Broome-st.	Plumber shop.
11. 9 Prince-st.	Barber shop.
12. 197 Elizabeth-st.	Undertaker store.
13. 69 East Houston-st.	Bird store.
14. 288 Mulberry-st.	Barber shop.
15. 60 Spring-st.	Shoe store.
16. 70 Prince-st.	Stable office.
17. 302 Mott-st.	Stable office.
18. 54 Great Jones-st.	Butcher shop.
19. 78 Fourth-av.	Plumber shop.
20. 24 Third-av.	Tailor store.
21. 96 Third-av.	Cigar store.
22. 146 East 16th-st.	Plumber shop.
23. 178 Third-av.	Plumber shop.
24. 243 Fourth-av.	Plumber shop.
25. 158 East 23d-st.	Stable office.
26. 276 Fourth-av.	Tailor store.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 84 East Broadway	Barber shop.
2. 59 Henry-st.	Shoe-maker shop.
3. 105 Madison-st.	Cigar store.
4. 77 East Broadway	Undertaker store.
5. 151 Madison-st.	Variety store.
6. 25 Monroe-st.	Bakery.
7. 48 Monroe-st.	Harness store.
8. 158 Cherry-st.	Milk store.
9. 123 Cherry-st.	Boarding-house.
10. 116 Monroe-st.	Candy store.
11. 91 Monroe-st.	Candy store.
12. 197 Madison-st.	Barber shop.
13. 123 East Broadway	Barber shop.
14. 5 Canal-st.	Shoe-maker shop.
15. 205 Division-st.	Barber shop.
16. 228 Madison-st.	Barber shop.
17. 390 Cherry-st.	Barber shop.
18. 280 Madison-st.	Coal office.
19. 260 East Broadway	Undertaker store.
20. 286 East Broadway	Undertaker store.
21. 324 Madison-st.	Bakery.
22. 372 Cherry-st.	Dry goods store.
23. 4 Gouverneur slip	Barber shop.
24. 65 Jackson-st.	Candy store.
25. 35 Jackson-st.	Barber shop.
26. 28 Scammel-st.	Barber shop.
27. 301 East Broadway	Undertaker store

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 345 Spring-st.	Cigar store.
2. 328 Spring st.	Barber shop.
3. 237 Hudson-st.	Cigar store.
4. 309 Spring-st.	Paint store.
5. 383 Hudson-st.	Furniture store.
6. 197 Varick-st.	Cigar store.
7. 161 Varick-st.	Barber shop.
8. 21 Dominick-st.	Shoe store.
9. 471 Canal-st.	Barber shop.
10. 28 Sullivan-st.	Tailor shop.
11. 126 Varick-st.	Shoe store.
12. 162 Varick-st.	Bottling shop.
13. 186 Varick-st.	Paint store.
14. 196 Varick-st.	Shoe store.
15. 201 Prince-st.	Express office.
16. 175 Prince-st.	Tailor store.
17. 168 Prince-st.	Dyeing shop.
18. 184 Prince-st.	Hardware store.
19. 202 Prince-st.	Barber shop.
20. 61 Sullivan-st.	Shoe shop.
21. 39 Grand-st.	Cigar store.
22. 18½ Thompson-st.	Cigar store.
23. 72 Grand-st.	Stove store.
24. 146 Spring-st.	Cigar store.
25. 138 Prince-st.	Cigar store.
26. 121 Prince-st.	Plumber shop.
27. 120 Bleecker-st.	Cigar store.
28. 167½ Thompson-st.	Barber shop.
29. 200 Bleecker-st.	Laundry.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 58 Jackson-st.	Barber shop.
2. 10 Jackson-st.	Oyster saloon.
3. 596 Grand-st.	Barber shop.
4. 330 Delancey-st.	Cigar store.
5. 13 Lewis-st.	Shoe store.
6. 58 Broome-st.	Tin shop.
7. 290 Delancey-st.	Barber shop.
8. 69½ Columbia-st.	Cigar store.
9. 25 Cannon-st.	Barber shop.
10. 18 Willett-st.	Barber shop.
11. 225 Delancey-st.	Shoe shop.
12. 72 Willett-st.	Bakery.
13. 230 Delancey-st.	Fancy goods store.
14. 192½ Delancey-st.	Cigar store.
15. 124 Broome-st.	Brush store.
16. 48 Attorney-st.	Barber shop.
17. 1 Ridge-st.	Barber shop.
18. 404 Grand-st.	Cigar store.
19. 9 Suffolk-st.	Ice-cream saloon.
20. 374½ Grand-st.	Cigar store.
21. 66 Suffolk-st.	Barber shop.
22. 102 Clinton-st.	Barber shop.
23. 196 Rivington-st.	Cigar store.
24. 233 Stanton-st.	Grocery store.
25. 34 Sheriff-st.	Barber shop.
26. 97 Lewis-st.	Cigar store.
27. 317 Stanton-st.	Coal office.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 7 West 3d-st.	Hat store.
2. 38 West 4th-st.	Tailor store.
3. 195 Wooster-st.	Plumber shop.
4. 185 Bleecker-st.	Laundry.
5. 199 Bleecker-st.	Confectionery.
6. 243 Wooster-st.	Barber shop.
7. 70 Sixth-av.	Cigar store.
8. 9 West 4th-st.	Barber shop.
9. 134 Clinton-place	Paper store.
10. 86 Grove-st.	Shoe-maker shop.
11. 171 Waverley-place	Shoe-maker shop.
12. 269 West 4th-st.	Cigar store.
13. 33 Greenwich-av.	Hardware store.
14. 80 Greenwich-av.	Shoe-maker shop.
15. 131 Clinton-place	Tailor store.
16. 85 Clinton-place	Tailor store.
17. 14 West 11th-st.	Shoe store.
18. 71 West 9th-st.	Tailor store.
19. 180 Sixth-av.	Picture store.
20. 15 Seventh-av.	Hardware store.
21. 114 Greenwich-av.	Tailor store.
22. 91½ Greenwich-av.	Tailor store.
23. 10 Jane-st.	Coal office.
24. 132 Greenwich-av.	Paper store.
25. 25 West 13th-st.	Plaster store
26. 246 Sixth-av.	Cigar store.
27. 92 Eighth-av.	Shoe store.
28. 114 Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
29. 109 Seventh-av.	Cigar store.
30. 258 Sixth-av.	Cigar store.
31. 110 West 18th-st.	Harness store.
32. 54 and 56 West 19th-st.	Livery-stable office.
33. 159 Seventh-av.	Barber shop.
34. 193 Seventh-av.	Cigar store.
35. 350 Sixth-av.	Paint store.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 36 Bayard-st.	Barber shop.
2. 45 Forsyth-st.	Cigar store.
3. 58 Canal-st.	Barber shop.
4. 99 Canal-st.	Cigar store.
5. 43 Canal-st.	Cigar store.
6. 35 Canal-st.	Barber shop.
7. 45 Ludlow-st.	Bakery.
8. 73 Eldridge-st.	Candy store.
9. 76 Chrystie-st.	Tailor store.
10. 94 Forsyth-st.	Barber shop.
11. 75 Allen.	Barber shop.
12. 72 Essex-st.	Cigar store.
13. 102 Ludlow-st.	Shoe store.
14. 270 Broome-st.	Barber shop.
15. 96 Allen-st.	Cigar store.
16. 151 Chrystie-st.	Cigar store.
17. 168 Chrystie-st.	Shoe store.
18. 131 Allen-st.	Furnishing goods.
19. 90 Delancey-st.	Barber shop.
20. 106 Delancey-st.	Cigar store.
21. 161 Stanton-st.	Candy store.
22. 111 Stanton-st.	Barber shop.
23. 168 Orchard-st.	Plumber store.
24. 49 Stanton-st.	Barber shop.
25. 169 Forsyth-st.	Shoe store.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 612 Greenwich-st.	Office.
2. 4 Clarkson-st.	Tailor store.
3. 85 Carmine-st.	Real estate office.
4. 2 Bedford-st.	Shoe-maker shop.
5. 23 Carmine-st.	Barber shop.
6. 8 Morton-st.	Cigar manufactory.
7. 259 Bleecker-st.	Cigar store.
8. 26 Barrow-st.	Shoe-maker shop.
9. 278 Bleecker-st.	House-furnishing store.
10. 61 Bedford-st.	Shoe-maker shop.
11. 320 Bleecker-st.	Barber shop.
12. 461 Hudson-st.	Milk depot.
13. 154½ Christopher-st.	Candy store.
14. 672 Washington-st.	Barber shop.
15. 503 Hudson-st.	Shoe-maker shop.
16. 342 Bleecker-st.	Cigar store.
17. 357 Bleecker-st.	Barber shop.
18. 204 West Eleventh-st.	Stable office.
19. 78 Bank-st.	Stable office.
20. 733 Greenwich-st.	Paint store.
21. 145 Perry-st.	Shoe-maker shop.
22. 4 Bethune-st.	Stair-builder shop.
23. 369 West Eleventh-st.	Foundry office.
24. 37 Jane-st.	Livery-stable office.
25. 611 Hudson-st.	Builder's office.
26. 650 Hudson-st.	Harness store.
27. 32 Gansevoort-st.	Feed store.
28. 666 Hudson-st.	Safe manufactory.
29. 69 Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
30. 119½ Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
31. 83 Tenth-av.	Barber shop.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 16 Stanton-st.	Cigar store.
2. 147 East Houston-st.	Cigar store.
3. 196 Allen-st.	Umbrella store.
4. 134 Stanton-st.	Cigar store.
5. 13 Clinton-st.	Barber shop.
6. 234 East Houston-st.	Cigar store.
7. 226 East Houston-st.	Barber shop.
8. 9 First-av.	Barber shop.
9. 77 Second-st.	Cigar store.
10. 33 Second-av.	Office.
11. 84 East Fourth-st.	Barber shop.
12. 43 First-av.	Cigar store.
13. 59 First-av.	Cigar store.
14. 35 Avenue A.	Barber shop.
15. 56 First-av.	Barber shop.
16. 94 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
17. 175 Third-st.	Cigar store.
18. 66 Avenue B.	Cigar store.
19. 139½ East Fourth-st.	Barber shop.
20. 300 Fifth-st.	Barber shop.
21. 306 Fifth-st.	Barber shop.
22. 347 Fifth-st.	Shoe store.
23. 423 Fifth-st.	Shoe store.
24. 506 Sixth-st.	Barber shop.
25. 136 Seventh-st.	Barber shop.
26. 443 Sixth-st.	Barber shop.
27. 345 Sixth-st.	Plumber shop.
28. 117 First-av.	Shoe store.
29. 124 First-av.	Confectionery.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 20 Lexington-av.	Livery-stable office.
2. 354 Fourth-av.	Upholsterer shop.
3. 102 East 28th-st.	Shoe store.
4. 416 Fourth-av.	Plumber shop.
5. 1,306 Broadway	Livery-stable.
6. 54 West 29th-st.	Plumber shop.
7. 406 Sixth-av.	Cigar store.
8. 167 West 26th-st.	Tailor store.
9. 287 Seventh-av.	Cigar store.
10. 313 Seventh-av.	Cigar store.
11. 116 West 30th-st.	Cigar store.
12. 132 West 31st-st.	Stable office.
13. 37 West 30th-st.	Tailor store.
14. 452 Fourth-av.	Barber shop.
15. 468 Fourth-av.	Cigar store.
16. 63 West 33d-st.	Express office.
17. 417 Seventh-av.	Cigar store.
18. 1,315 Broadway	Cigar store.
19. 1,326 Broadway	Fruit store.
20. 35 East 35th-st.	Private stable.
21. 638 Sixth-av.	Barber shop.
22. 692 Sixth-av.	Barber shop.
23. 1,334 Broadway	Undertaker store.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 140 Lewis-st.	Barber shop.
2. 441 East Houston-st.	Cigar store.
3. 411 East Houston-st.	Barber shop.
4. 353 East Houston-st.	Barber shop.
5. 313 East Houston-st.	Barber shop.
6. 9 Avenue C.	Barber shop.
7. 27 Avenue B.	Cigar store.
8. 286 Second-st.	Cigar store.
9. 32 Avenue D.	Cigar store.
10. 299 Third-st.	Barber shop.
11. 47 Avenue C.	Cigar store.
12. 296 East Fourth-st.	Barber shop.
13. 60 Avenue C.	Cigar store.
14. 703 Fifth-st.	Barber shop.
15. 612 Sixth-st.	Cigar store.
16. 101 Avenue C.	Cigar store.
17. 96 Avenue C.	Cigar store.
18. 102 Avenue D.	Hardware store.
19. 118 Avenue C.	Barber shop.
20. 115 Avenue C.	Cigar store.
21. 343 Eighth-st.	Barber shop.
22. 138 Avenue C.	Furniture store.
23. 168 Avenue C.	Barber shop.
24. 396 East Tenth-st.	Barber shop.
25. 643 East Ninth-st.	Barber shop.
26. 167 Avenue C.	Barber shop.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 183 Tenth-av.	Coal office.
2. 104 Tenth-av.	Harness shop.
3. 100 Ninth-av.	Barber shop.
4. 213 West 16th-st.	Shoe store.
5. 271 West 17th-st.	Shoe store.
6. 366 West 18th-st.	Fancy store.
7. 115 Ninth-av.	Candy store.
8. 135 Ninth-av.	Barber shop.
9. 142 Seventh-av.	Tailor store.
10. 156 Seventh-av.	Shoe store.
11. 157 Ninth-av.	Barber shop.
12. 207½ Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
13. 194 Seventh-av.	Shoe store.
14. 185 Ninth-av.	Shoe store.
15. 215 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
16. 373 West 23d-st.	Tailor store.
17. 268 Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
18. 109 West 24th-st.	Shoe-maker shop.
19. 273 Seventh-av.	Cigar store.
20. 364 West 25th-st.	Barber shop.
21. 245 Tenth-av.	Harness store.
22. 267 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
23. 248 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
24. 288 Ninth-av.	Tobacco store.
25. 242 West 27th-st.	Window-glass store.
26. 350 Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
27. 328 Ninth-av.	Hardware store.
28. 344 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
29. 364 Ninth-av.	Tailor store.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 229 East Ninth-st.	Office.
2. 143 First-av.	Cigar store.
3. 238 East Tenth-st.	Dyer's store.
4. 344 East Eleventh-st.	Barber shop.
5. 352 East Twelfth-st.	Barber shop.
6. 213 First-av.	Barber shop.
7. 77 Third-av.	Florist store.
8. 229 First-av.	Shoe store.
9. 230 First-av.	Undertaker store.
10. 405 East Twelfth-st.	Barber shop.
11. 190 First-av.	Barber shop.
12. 235 East Tenth-st.	Barber shop.
13. 154 First-av.	Cigar store.
14. 140 First-av.	Barber shop.
15. 166 Avenue A.	Sewing-machine store.
16. 176 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
17. 194 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
18. 506 East Fourteenth-st.	Undertaker store.
19. 604 East Fourteenth-st.	Cigar store.
20. 199 Avenue C.	Barber shop.
21. 187 Avenue C.	Brush store.
22. 200 Avenue C.	Milk store.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 289½ Tenth-av.	Oyster saloon.
2. 273 Ninth-av.	Barber shop.
3. 305 Ninth-av.	Shoe store.
4. 329 Ninth-av.	Tailor shop.
5. 317 Tenth-av.	Barber shop.
6. 345 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
7. 367 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
8. 365 Tenth-av.	Barber shop.
9. 403 West 32d-st.	Real estate office.
10. 425 Ninth-av.	Tailor shop.
11. 445 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
12. 530 West 34th-st.	Cigar store.
13. 465½ Tenth-av.	Barber shop.
14. 457 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
15. 473 Ninth-av.	Barber shop.
16. 443 West 37th-st.	Barber shop.
17. 495 Tenth-av.	Barber shop.
18. 515 Tenth-av.	Shoe store.
19. 410 West 39th-st.	Plumber shop.
20. 409 West 39th-st.	Shoe store.
21. 528 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
22. 518 Ninth-av.	Milk store.
23. 486 Ninth-av.	Paper store.
24. 470 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
25. 460 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
26. 378 West 35th-st.	Shoe store.
27. 578 Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
28. 524 Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
29. 270 West 36th-st.	Barber shop.
30. 250 West 35th-st.	Barber shop.
31. 265 West 33d-st.	Livery-stable.
32. 444 Eighth-av.	Real estate office.
33. 254 West 32d-st.	Tailor store.
34. 256 West 31st-st.	Tailor store.
35. 259 West 29th-st.	Barber shop.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 237 Avenue B.	Barber shop.
2. 230 Avenue B.	Barber shop.
3. 306 Avenue A.	Candy store.
4. 262 Avenue A.	Bakery.
5. 250 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
6. 238 Avenue A.	Shoe store.
7. 239 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
8. 247 Avenue A.	Shoe store.
9. 265 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
10. 298 First-av.	Barber shop.
11. 297 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
12. 338 First-av.	Barber shop.
13. 347 First-av.	Shoe store.
14. 363 First-av.	Bakery.
15. 416 East 23d-st.	Barber shop.
16. 420 First-av.	Bakery.
17. 410 Second-av.	Candy store.
18. 432 Second-av.	Barber shop.
19. 448 Second-av.	Cigar store.
20. 355 Third-av.	Cigar store.
21. 315 Third-av.	Cigar store.
22. 380 Second-av.	Cigar store.
23. 277 Third-av.	Furniture store.
24. 233 Third-av.	Tailor store.
25. 221 Third-av.	Shoe store.
26. 287 First-av.	Cigar store.
27. 335 East Fourteenth-st.	Barber shop.
28. 181 Third-av.	Cigar store.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 563 Tenth-av.	Cigar store.
2. 558 Eleventh-av.	Shoe store.
3. 578 Eleventh-av.	Cigar store.
4. 627 Tenth-av.	Cigar store.
5. 639 Tenth-av.	Tailor store.
6. 661 Tenth-av.	Barber shop.
7. 675 Eleventh-av.	Barber shop.
8. 783 Tenth-av.	Barber shop.
9. 745 Tenth-av.	Barber shop.
10. 755 Tenth-av.	Barber shop.
11. 767 Ninth-av.	Harness store.
12. 751 Ninth-av.	Oyster saloon.
13. 716 Tenth-av.	Barber shop.
14. 703 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
15. 687 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
16. 645 Ninth-av.	Barber shop.
17. 635 Ninth-av.	Oyster saloon.
18. 610 Tenth-av.	Barber shop.
19. 584 Tenth-av.	Cigar store.
20. 571 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
21. 553 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
22. 351 West 40th-st.	Cigar store.
23. 346 West 42d-st.	Dyeing establishment.
24. 327 West 42d-st.	Undertaker store.
25. 302 West 47th-st.	Barber shop.
26. 799 Eighth-av.	Hardware store.
27. 843 Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
28. 1,029 Broadway	Tailor store.
29. 778 Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
30. 764 Eighth-av.	Tailor store.
31. 684 Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
32. 644 Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
33. 628 Eighth-av.	Tailor store.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 342 Third-av.	Umbrella store.
2. 402 Third-av.	Cigar store.
3. 205 Lexington-av.	Stable office.
4. 514 Third-av.	Tailor store.
5. 554 Third-av.	Plumber shop.
6. 146 East 41st-st.	Boarding stable.
7. 776 Second-av.	Shoe store.
8. 752 Second-av.	Tailor store.
9. 749 Second-av.	Barber shop.
10. 609 Third-av.	Shoe store.
11. 734 Second-av.	Cigar store.
12. 716½ Second-av.	Cigar store.
13. 671 Second-av.	Cigar store.
14. 303 East 37th-st.	Undertaker store.
15. 674 Second-av.	Undertaker store.
16. 648 Second-av.	Cigar store.
17. 537 Third-av.	Shoe store.
18. 495 Third-av.	Barber shop.
19. 317 East 34th-st.	Barber shop.
20. 614 Second-av.	Cigar store.
21. 598 Second-av.	Cigar store.
22. 435 Third-av.	Bakery.
23. 465 Third-av.	Barber shop.
24. 566 Second-av.	Cigar store.
25. 560 Second-av.	Bakery.
26. 530 Second-av.	Tailor store.
27. 425 Third-av.	Undertaker store.
28. 389 Third-av.	Feed store.
29. 504 Second-av.	Cigar store.
30. 496 Second-av.	Barber shop.
31. 478 Second-av.	Barber shop.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 896 Eighth-av.	Jewelry store.
2. 934 Eighth-av.	Undertaker store.
3. 974 Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
4. 792 Ninth-av.	Tin store.
5. 791 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
6. 754 Eleventh-av.	Harness store.
7. 809 Tenth-av.	Tailor store.
8. 897 Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
9. 821 Ninth-av.	Cigar store.
10. 785 Eleventh-av.	Cigar store.
11. 851 Ninth-av.	Shoe store.
12. 886 Ninth-av.	Tailor store.
13. 983 Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
14. 998 Eighth-av.	Cigar store.
15. 883 Tenth-av.	Cigar store.
16. 874 Eleventh-av.	Barber shop.
17. 989 Ninth-av.	Tailor store.
18. Tenth-av., bet. 65th and 66th sts.	Barber shop.
19. Boulevard, bet. 67th and 68th sts.	Undertaker store.
20. Boulevard, bet. 68th and 69th sts.	Cigar store.
21. 68th-st., bet. 10th and 11th avs.	Private-house.
22. East side Boulevard, bet. 77th and 78th sts.	Oyster-house.
23. Boulevard, bet. 81st and 82d sts.	Cigar store.
24. Bloomingdale road, bet. 97th and 98th sts.	Shoe store.
25. South-west cor. 10th-av. and 100th-st.	Plumber shop.
26. Boulevard, bet. 109th and 110th sts.	Barber shop.
27. 94 Lawrence-st.	Tailor shop.
28. Broadway, bet. 129th and 130th sts.	Stationery store.
29. East side 10th-av., bet. 153d and 154th sts.	Shoe shop.
30. West side 10th-av., bet. 157th and 158th sts.	Barber shop.
31. East side King's Bridge road, bet. 174th and 175th sts.	Laundry.
32. West side King's Bridge road and 183d-st.	Dwelling.
33. North-east cor. 8th-av. and 125th-st.	Barber shop.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 139 East 42d-st.	Cigar store.
2. 743 Third-av.	Cigar store.
3. 810 Third-av.	Barber shop.
4. 868 Third-av.	Cigar store.
5. 159 East 57th-st.	Law office.
6. 780 Second-av.	Tailor shop.
7. 817 Second-av.	Tailor shop.
8. 707 Third-av.	Refrigerator store.
9. 814 Second-av.	Candy store.
10. 725 Third-av.	Candy store.
11. 867 Second-av.	Candy store.
12. 866 Second-av.	Candy store.
13. 896 Second-av.	Barber shop.
14. 737 Third-av.	Cigar store.
15. 304 East 49th-st.	Candy store.
16. 801 Third-av.	Cigar store.
17. 301 East 50th-st.	Barber shop.
18. 976 Second-av.	Shoe store.
19. 995 Second-av.	Cigar store.
20. 996 Second-av.	Shoe store.
21. 967 First-av.	Barber shop.
22. 203 East 55th-st.	Barber shop.
23. 1,036 Second-av.	Cigar store.
24. 925 Third-av.	Cigar store.
25. 1,008 First-av.	Cigar store.
26. 1,072 Second-av.	Cigar store.
27. 1,114 Second-av.	Cigar store.
28. 1,095 Second-av.	Stationery store.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 157 West 41st-st.	Plumber shop.
2. 1,520 Broadway	Cigar store.
3. 778 Sixth-av.	Tailor store.
4. 128 Park-av.	Barber shop.
5. 115 East 44th-st.	Office.
6. 816 Sixth-av.	Cigar store.
7. 827 Sixth-av.	Cigar store.
8. 877 Sixth-av.	Milk depot.
9. 882 Sixth-av.	Wall-paper store.
10. 113 East 51st-st.	Candy store.
11. 500 Madison-av.	Office.
12. 934 Sixth-av.	Barber shop.
13. 909 Sixth-av.	Plumber shop.
14. 951 Sixth-av.	Plumber shop.
15. 993 Sixth-av.	Cigar store.
16. 996 Sixth-av.	Barber shop.
17. 927 Fourth-av.	Upholsterer store.
18. 2 East 59th-st.	Barber shop.
19. 8¼ East 60th-st.	Tailor store.
20. 1,012 Fourth-av.	Fancy store.
21. 135 East 65th-st.	Barber shop.
22. 108 East 73d-st.	Stable office.
23. 7½ East 78th-st.	Stable office.
24. 133 East 83d-st.	Furniture store.
25. 106 East 86th-st.	Barber shop.

TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 1,004 Third-av.	Cigar store.
2. 1,062 Third-av.	Cigar store.
3. 1,164 Third-av.	Stationery store.
4. 1,294 Third-av.	Shoe store.
5. 1,358 Third-av.	Barber shop.
6. 1,300 Third-av.	Barber shop.
7. 1,396 Third-av.	Cigar store.
8. 1,556 Third-av.	Cigar store.
9. 1,596 Third-av.	Fancy store.
10. 1,561 First-av.	Barber shop.
11. 1,475 Third-av.	Real estate office.
12. 1,344 Second-av.	Bakery.
13. 1,510 First-av.	Paper store.
14. 1,562 Second-av.	Barber shop.
15. 1,503 Second-av.	Shoe store.
16. 1,534 Second-av.	Barber shop.
17. 1,482 Second-av.	Barber shop.
18. 1,508 First-av.	Cigar store.
19. 1,443 Second-av.	Barber shop.
20. 1,343 Third-av.	Cigar store.
21. 1,431 Second-av.	Cigar store.
22. 1,250 First-av.	Shoe store.
23. 1,410 Second-av.	Barber shop.
24. 1,227 Third-av.	Barber shop.
25. 1,246 Second-av.	Barber shop.
26. 1,199 Second-av.	Stable office.
27. 1,194 Second-av.	Shoe store.
28. 1,163 Second-av.	Shoe store.
29. 1,155 Second-av.	Cigar store.
30. 1,130 Second-av.	Harness store.
31. 1,156 Second-av.	Cigar store.

TWENTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 1,640 Third-av.	Barber shop.
2. 1,687 Third-av.	Cigar store.
3. 1,898 Third-av.	Barber shop.
4. 1,891 Third-av.	Cigar store.
5. 2,126 Second-av.	Barber shop.
6. 1,995 Third-av.	Bakery.
7. 1,986 Third-av.	Seed store.
8. 2,080 Third-av.	Plumber shop.
9. 2,041 Third-av.	Real estate office.
10. 2,206 First-av.	Bakery.
11. 2,238 Second-av.	Cigar store.
12. 2,268 First-av.	Barber shop.
13. 2,263 First-av.	Paint store.
14. 2,115 Third-av.	Real estate office.
15. 2,102 Third-av.	Confectionery.
16. 2,170 Third-av.	Confectionery.
17. 2,302 Fourth-av.	Plumber shop.
18. 188 East 123d-st.	Real estate office.
19. 2,344 Second-av.	Barber shop.
20. 2,332 Second-av.	Barber shop.
21. 2,390 First-av.	Cigar store.
22. 207 East 122d-st.	Barber shop.
23. 2,429 First-av.	Real estate office.
24. 2,331 Third-av.	Real estate office.
25. 168 East 125th-st.	Real estate office.
26. North-west corner Madison-av. and 125th-st.	Stable office.
27. 2,094 Madison-av.	Shoe store.
28. 2,381 Fourth-av.	Paint store.
29. 2,349 Third-av.	Barber shop.
30. 2,410 Fourth-av.	Plumber shop.
31. East side 6th-av., bet. 135th and 136th sts.	Flower store.

TWENTY-FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 137th-st. and S. Boulevard	Dwelling.
2. Lincoln-av. and 135th-st.	Law office.
3. Third-av., bet. 139th and 140th sts.	Plumber store
4. Third-av., bet. 144th and 145th sts.	Barber shop.
5. Third-av., bet. 137th and 138th sts.	Feed store.
6. Third-av., bet. 146th and 147th sts.	Tailor store.
7. Courtland-av., bet. 148th and 149th sts.	Barber shop.
8. Third-av., bet. 147th and 148th sts.	Law office.
9. Cor. Eagle and Westchester avs.	Unoccupied store.
10. Third-av. and 154th-st.	Barber shop.
11. Courtland-av. and 152d-st.	Cigar store.
12. Courtland-av., bet. 155th and 156th sts.	Barber shop.
13. Third-av., cor. 159th-st.	Barber shop.
14. Third-av., cor. 164th-st.	Shoe store.
15. 167th-st. and Railroad-av.	Vacant store.
16. Third av., bet. 169th and 170th sts.	Cigar store.
17. Railroad-av. and 166th-st.	Stable office.
18. Ogden-av., n. Wolf-st.	Barber shop.
19. Monroe-av., opposite Orchard-st.	Dwelling.
20. 177th-st., bet. Railroad and Washington avs.	Club-house.
21. Boston road and Division-st.	Shoe shop.
22. Main-st., bet. Centre and Samuel sts.	Dwelling.
23. Cor. Fordham-av. and Monroe-st.	Dwelling.
24. Waverley-st., n. Avenue A.	Dwelling.
25. Cor. Kingsbridge road and Berrian-av.	Shoe shop.
26. Kingsbridge, cor. Riverdale-av.	Lumber office.
27. Broadway, Mosholu	Temperance Hall.

By order of the Board of Police.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN,
Chief of Bureau of Elections.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Oct. 11, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Chicago Express; drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., To Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., SATURDAYS ONLY; special Express to Albany and Troy.

4 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Niagara Falls, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

9 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

11:30 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 35, 252, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, Gen. Passenger Agt.
J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt.

THE ERIE RAILWAY, Now known as **THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.**

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:15 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS on and after June 20, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7:40 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.

Trains leaving at 7:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.

General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:20 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 7, 10:40 A. M., 9:35 P. M. daily, and 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 10:35 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:50, 6:50, 7, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 6:30, 8:30, 9:35, and 10:35 P. M.; Sunday, 5:50, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 9:35 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

12 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most approved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Oct. 4, 1880,

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:20 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 4:25, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 3, 4, 5:40, 7, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 4:25, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4 and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

TO ROCKAWAY BEACH, VIA NEW-YORK, WOODHAVEN AND ROCKAWAY R. R.

Trains run daily, except Sundays, as follows:

From Hunter's Point—6:10, 9:15, 12 A. M.; 3:10, 4:44 P. M. Flatbush-av., Brooklyn—6:10, 9:10, 12 A. M.; 3:10, 4:30 P. M. Bushwick-av., Williamsburg—6:05, 9:15, 12 A. M.; 3:10, 4:45 P. M. Leave Rockaway—7:40, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:10, 5:10 P. M.

Fine hunting and fishing. Several hotels still open.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5:15, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. Local trains—7:10, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 3:20, 4:03, 4:40, 5:45, 6:40, 7:20, 11:35 P. M. For particulars and connections with other railroads see time-tables at depots and hotels.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCTION OF FARE. FALL RIVER LINE. $2.00 TO BOSTON FOR SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.

Corresponding reduction to all Eastern points. Mammoth steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE. Daily, Sundays included, from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. Leave Brooklyn, 4:30 P. M.; Jersey City, 4:45 P. M., via Annex boats.

Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the office on the Pier, and on board steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE TO ALBANY, $1.00 until the close of navigation, via PEOPLE'S LINE, leaving Pier No. 41 North River, FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north, west, and east. W. W. EVERETT, President.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON, VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.

The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 2d	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 2d	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th	9:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 3d	8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th	11:00 A. M.	Friday, 5th	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th	12:30 P. M.	Monday, 8th	9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 11th	2:30 P. M.	Wed'sday, 10th	12:00 M.
Saturday, 13th	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th	1:30 P. M.
Monday, 15th	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 16th	6:30 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,—LANDING at Cozzens's (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroad. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1:30 P. M. Election day, Thomas Cornell will leave at 8 A. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT. The only direct route with palace steamers, CITY OF CATSKILL and ESCORT, landing at Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Spring, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, Smith's Dock, Germantown, and Athens. From foot of Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

A—$1 50 TO TROY AND RETURN VIA CITIZENS' LINE.—New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 (new No. 44) North River, foot Leroy-st. REGULAR FARE ONLY $1. Steamers leaving Sunday touch at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 35 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Pier No. 23 (Fulton Ferry) 2:45 P. M.; 33d-st., East River, 3 P. M. FARE 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, WORCESTER, NASHUA, PORTLAND, and the EAST, via NEW-LONDON. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 N. R., at 4:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 39 East River, at 2:30 P. M.; foot 33d-st., East River, 2:40 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11:30 P. M., connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. ARMY, ARMY BUILDING, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STREETS, NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 23, 1880.

PROPOSALS in duplicate, in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received, subject to the usual conditions, at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, Nov. 4, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the immediate delivery at the Subsistence Storehouse, or such other points in the City of New-York as may be designated, of the following Subsistence Stores of the BEST QUALITY:

FLOUR, Straight Spring Wheat for Bakers' use, 150 bbls.
FLOUR, Winter Wheat for Bakers' use, 385 bbls.
RICE, Carolina or Louisiana, prime, 4,000 lb., in bbls.
COFFEE, Rio, good, 50,000 lb., in double sacks.
TEA, Formosa Oolong, finest quality, 4,000 lb., in ½ chests.
TEA, Young Hyson, finest quality, 4,000 lb., in ¼ chests.
SALT, Fine, 100 bags of about 224 lb. each.
PEPPER, Black, 15,000 lb., strictly pure, high-flavored, well ground, in equal amounts of ¼ lb. and ½ lb. tins, 24 and 25 lb. to case.
APPLES, 1,200—3 lb. cans, 24 to case.
CHEESE, Edam; in bladders, latest importation 2,000, 4 to case.
COFFEE, Choice Mocha, 10,000 lb., in double sacks.
GELATINE, 2,400 packets, 48 to case.
JAM, Blackberry, 576—2 lb. cans, 24 to case.
JELLY, Currant, 288—2 lb. cans, 24 to case.
MACARONI, 4,000 lb., in 1 lb. packages, 25 to case.
MUSTARD, English, Coleman's, 1,200 lb., ground, in ¼ lb. tins, 18 lb. to case.
PEACHES, 720—3 lb. cans, Heavy Syrup, 24 to case.
PINE APPLES, 720—2 lb. cans, Heavy Syrup, 24 to case.
SALMON, 576—1 lb. cans, 48 to case.
SALMON, 576—2 lb. cans, 24 to case.
SALT, Table, 25 bbls. each containing 95—3 lb. packets.
SAUCE, Worcestershire, Lea & Perrin's, 2,460—½ pint bottles, 48 to case.
SAUCE, Worcestershire, Lea & Perrin's, 600—pint bottles, 48 to case.
SYRUP, Golden, 800 gal., in gal. cans, 4 to case, Warranted free from glucose.
TOMATOES, Cold Packed, 6,000—3 lb. cans, 24 to case.
TAPIOCA, 900 lb., in 1 lb. packages, 25 to case.
YEAST POWDER, 3,600 lb., in ½ lb. tins, 12 lb. to case.

Samples of all articles required, except Worcestershire Sauce. All barrels to be full-head lined, and all boxes to be strapped. Standard samples to be seen, and further information given, at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN P. HAWKINS, Major and C. S.

REMOVAL OF WRECK FROM BULKHEAD SHOAL, DELAWARE RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 22, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, 8th November, 1880, for the removal of the wreck of the Schooner "John E. Hurst," now lying on Bulkhead Shoals, Delaware River.

For forms of proposals and all information, apply at this office.

J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR RIP-RAP GRANITE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW-LONDON, CONN., Oct. 20, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, for furnishing Rip-rap Granite, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., Nov. 10, 1880, for the construction of breakwaters at STONINGTON, CONN. NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

Specifications and blank forms for proposals and guarantee will be sent on application to this office.

J. W. BARLOW, Major of Engineers.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES AND BOILERS, one each Corliss make, 35, 60, 100, 125, 150 horse power, slide valve; one each 10, 15, 25, 40, 60, 100, 150 horse power, with large quantities shafting, hangers, pulleys, and other machinery, all in good order. JAMES H. ROBERTS & CO., No. 119 Merrimack-st., Boston, Mass.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 10 A. M.
ALASKA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 2:30 P. M.
These steamers are built in water tight compartments, and are furnished with Bulkheads to make the passage safe. The Saloons are both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardesses, and a female nurse on board. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring them greater share of fresh air and sunlight—perfect ventilation and light. Cabin passage, according to state-room, $80, $90, $100 and $120; intermediate, $60; steerage, $30. For freight or passage apply at OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON. WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on account of fog and heavy weather.
BALTIC, Capt. Parkill.....Tuesday, Nov. 2, 9:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Saturday, Nov. 6, 8 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Cameron.....Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parkill.....Thursday, Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Scarnes.....Saturday, Nov. 27, 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are built in compartments and supplied with Bulkheads, and are unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion and noise are least felt, affording a degree of comfort which cannot be attained elsewhere.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets at favorable rates. Steerage, from the old country, $30; from this port, $28.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 139 Halifax-st., Portland, Me.
OGDEN & CO., Agents.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on account of fog and heavy weather.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wednesday, Nov. 3, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Nov. 4, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Nov. 18, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Nov. 27, 8 A. M.
Pier No. 45, North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30. Steerage tickets prepaid, $26. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships, where motion is least felt. Second Cabin, $60 and $70.
No. 21 and 23 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

RED STAR LINE.
BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL.
The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers
Nederland.....Saturday, Nov. 6, 8 A. M.
Rhenish.....Saturday, Nov. 13, 8 A. M.
Belgenland, Noordland, Westernland, Kansas City and Antwerp.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
Steerage, $30. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled. Staterooms all on Main Deck.
No horses ever carried.
First Cabin, $60 and $70. Second Cabin, $40.
Steerage to Antwerp, $20. Return, $37 50.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 10 Broadway, N. Y.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 1, foot of Canal-st., N. R.
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Wednesday, Nov. 4, 7 A. M.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 11, noon.
First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; intermediate, $35; to $35; Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28. Excellent cuisine.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Traversing by this line twice and both transits by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LA BOURGOGNE.....Saturday, Nov. 6, 9 A. M.
FRANCE (new).....Wednesday, Nov. 10, noon.
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, Tonight, Wed. Nov. 17, 9 P. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in sums of $10 and upwards.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE—"SAFE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 3, 8 A. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 10, 2 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 17, 8 A. M.
BOHEMIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 24, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Tickets and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Steamships leave Hoboken for Southampton and Hamburg.
WIELAND.....Nov. 4 FRISIA.....Nov. 11
ALSTER (new).....Nov. 6 SAXONIA.....Nov. 18
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets at favorable terms. Steerage, from the old country, $20; from this port, $28.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 139 Halifax-st., Portland, Me.
OGDEN & CO., Agents.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
HOMEL.....Sat. Nov. 6 SHERIDAN.....Sat. Nov. 20
CHARLES.....Sat. Nov. 13 SHERMAN.....Sat. Nov. 27
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$30
Excellent tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. Staterooms all first-class, and in 2d and 3d, Saloon.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier 20, North River.
Circassia.....Nov. 5, 8 A. M. Anchoria.....Nov. 20, 7 A. M.
Devonia.....Nov. 12, 8 A. M. Ethiopia.....Nov. 27, noon
Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 20, foot of North River, foot of Charles-st.
California.....Nov. 6, 4 A. M. Alaska.....Nov. 13, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $60 and $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.
W. A. GARDNER.....Wednesday, Nov. 10
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Nov. 17
AMSTERDAM.....Wednesday, Dec. 1
First Cabin, $60 $70; 2d Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
M. CASANY, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FOSTER, EDYE & CO., 15 W. MORRIS,
17 S. Wm.-st., Principal Agts. 80 Bway, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
CHINA, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1880.
Steerage CHRONOS CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 10, noon.
Connecting for Corinto and South America.
Steerage to San Francisco, $40 in gold.
CHINA, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1880.
Steerage CITY OF TOKIO, Wed., Dec. 1, 1880.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA:
MARIPOSA, AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Nov. 20, 8 P. M.
or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, NEW-CALEDONIA, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to company's office, No. 2 Broadway, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y. HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Sailing every Wednesday from Pier 9 N. R., at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,
Sailing at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, Nov. 11
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Thursday, Nov. 18
Passengers for Mexico are furnished with Hudson envelopes to ease or cover valuables in disembarking. Baggage checked through and no examination at Mexican custom-house. Through Bills of Lading to Mexican points can be obtained on application at the office of the company, No. 9 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., DIRECT.
CHARLESTON.....THURSDAY, Nov. 4
CITY OF COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, Nov. 11
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINCLARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, of E. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
Steamships leave Pier 9 N. R., foot of Warren-st., (new pier), every Saturday at 3 P. M.
From Pier 9 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
(Accommodating passengers for Trinidad and Cienfuegos.)
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 13 Bridge-st., or WM. WON SEON, Agents in Havana.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN (PROTESTANT with small family preferred) with good reference from last employer, who understands farming; wages $20 per month and board; with farm attached; lately occupied and a good hand. Must be sober, quiet, and willing and fair performer of JOHNSON, Box 1,000 Times Office.

WANTED—PROTESTANT FRENCH AMERICAN GIRL, first or last, to cut, fit, and sew. Must care for child 3 years old, or assist with children's work; best references required. No. 76 East 55d-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR EACH STATE; SALARY $75 to $150 per month, expenses paid by house. ALLEN MANUFACTURING CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—WAITER, FRENCH PROTESTANT; must be good; best references required. Apply at No. 1 Fifth-ave., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED FOR BROOKLYN, for a family of three. Address, stating wages and references, A. L., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE, WITHOUT CHILDREN, to take charge of a country place. Address, stating wages, Box 1,000 Times Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK, [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Nov. 1, under the direction of Assignee of Mortgage, Bernard Smyth sold the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, No. 181 West 118th-st., n. s., 263.3 feet west of 8th-av., for $10,300, to Leila S. Seymour, Assignee of Mortgage, A. J. Bleecker & Son, under the direction Supreme Court in foreclosure, B. C. Chatwood, Esq., Referee, disposed of 12 City lots on King's Bridge road, west side, adjoining lands of Lucius Chittenden, Markwell, and known as Baker's, in 4 east of property on Washington Heights, for $11,500, to Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by Peter F. Meyer of building, with plot of lot, Nos. 1 and 3 West 84th-st., east of 7th-av., adjourned to Nov. 11; and sale by Joseph Mosquera of buildings with lot on East 42d-st., north side, running through to 44th-st., east of 1st-av., adjourned to Nov. 15.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.
NEW-YORK.
Monday, Nov. 1.

74th-st., n. s., 42.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17ft. 2in.; Catharine Medjona and Husband to H. Wolcott.....	$12,000
86th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x204.9; H. Schlosser and wife to Jacob Schlosser.....	nom.
116th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; William Burrell and wife to Samuel C. Welsh.....	5,000
116th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; Samuel C. Welsh and wife to Elizabeth H. Welsh.....	12,000
Thirty-ninth-st., n. s., opposite Dutchess-st., 60x100; H. Thorn and wife to Mary Schultz.....	nom.
Monroe-st., No. 8, 22x100; A. F. Rebmann and wife to Mary B. Roche.....	7,000
5th-st., n. s., 418 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.8x84.8; Jacob Ruppert and wife to Jacob Ruppert, Jr.....	18,000
113th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; Mary Ann Lee and others to S. T. Hoyt.....	nom.
Division-st., w. s., lot No. 94, 25x87.6; Anna M. Meyer to Bernard Meyer.....	15,000
114th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; S. Force, Executor, etc., to G. Rosenblatt.....	2,650
Walker-st., No. 17, 25x96; H. Rosenblatt and wife to G. Rosenblatt.....	27,000
Washington-st., w. s., corner of Washington-st., 40x50; M. Gaylor to James M. Morton.....	16,000
Perry-st., n. s., 172.6 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 28 feet; Martha A. Slater and husband to Edward Harrigan and wife.....	11,000
Orchard-st., No. 151, 25x87.10; Jacob Karwar and wife to Jacob Lehman.....	17,000
86th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102.8; John Mosle and wife to Elias Reimer.....	20,000
60th-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Madison-av., 16x100.5; Ann E. Lycett and wife to Katherine H. Hodgson.....	23,000
4th-st., n. s., 82.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 24x80; William Mitchell and wife to John H. Mitchell.....	nom.
8th-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 36th-st., 20x75; Jane Hendrickson, late Orbell, to J. Harlem.....	26,000
51st-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.10x79.04; Lena Goldberg and husband to J. Schwartz.....	13,500
Exhibition-pl., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17.8x100.4; B. Hendrickson, Executor, &c., to H. Wesch.....	22,000
Thirty-ninth-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x100.5; J. Dwyer and wife to Elizabeth J. Clarke.....	18,000
84th-st., n. s., 300.5 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25.10x102.8; Ruppert Kepert and wife to Jacob Hayes.....	40,000
7th-av., s. w. corner of 30th-st., 52x75.6; Charles H. De Forest and others to J. A. Bockwoldt.....	17,500
84th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102.8; William Bonham to John Baldwin.....	2,950
97th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.8; William H. De Forest and wife to Catharine E. Waldron.....	23,000
40th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 19.8x74; Hannah E. Boardman to Thomas Clark.....	10,000
8th-av., e. s., 201.11 ft. n. of 53d-st., 25.11x100; M. Dannizer and wife to Thomas Howe.....	13,000
51st-st., e. s., 434 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Same to Same; s. s. 51st-st., 25x100.5; Samuel C. Bonnerat and wife.....	12,000
4th-st., s. w. corner of Sullivan, 19x100.8; John Mosle and wife to Sally Binder.....	nom.
51st-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5; Y. Hamlin and wife to Frederick W. Jocket.....	3,000
Washington-st., w. s., corner of Morris-alley, 16x70; J. H. Goodman, Referee, to Samuel H. Hamburger.....	800
125th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x100.11; Jacob Tripler to Ida A. Barkley.....	9,000
55th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5; Y. Hamlin and wife to Frederick W. Jocket.....	4,000
125th-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.11; J. H. Williams, Referee, to William C. Lessler.....	5,000
125th-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.11; J. H. Williams, Referee, to William C. Lessler.....	4,850
Madison-av., e. s., 189 ft. n. of 128th-st., 25x100; Ann Lyons, Executrix, to Peter H. Purdy.....	1,100
Lexington-av., s. s., 178 ft. e. of 51st-st., 25.4x100.10; Lydia A. Waldron to Francis McGoldrick.....	4,000
86th-st., n. s., 324.11 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.7x100.9; S. Solomon and others to James F. Kenney.....	8,185
2d-av., s. w. corner of No. 110 of Spingler estate, and lot No. 123, 28 ft. s. of 18th-st.; Isaac E. White to Kapheer Springer.....	20,500
8th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16x100.9, and also, n. s. 4th-st., 25.5 ft. e. of 63d-st., 25x100.10; Elizabeth Ann Lewis to Jacob Schlosser.....	21,750
7th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x100.10; J. R. Mead and wife to Adriana Crowell, in trust for Same, property; Marietta Crowell to Harriet Weekes.....	2,500
84th-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.11; A. A. Low and others to John H. Deane.....	11,015
110th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 4th-av., 19x100.11; Thomas F. Tracey and wife to John H. Deane.....	nom.
84th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; William H. De Forest and wife to Hedwig Finger.....	23,000
63d-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x68.9; Silas Mead and wife to Emily Balcom.....	13,000
Madison-av., s. e. corner of 76th-st. to 77th-st., 204.4x45; Anthony Mowbray and wife to William H. De Forest.....	65,000
Madison-av., s. e. corner of 76th-st., 102x204.4; Same to Same.....	50,000
Madison-av., s. e. corner of 77th-st., 102x204.4; Same to Same.....	92,500
50th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5; irregular; James Carney and wife to Henry Schmidt.....	17,500
50th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5; irregular; also, n. s., 50th-st., 105 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5; irregular; and also, n. s. 50th-st., 145 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5; John Murphy and wife to Henry E. Sparks.....	52,500
70th-st., e. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Mary McManus and husband to F. Kreikhauer.....	12,750
4th-av., s. w. corner of 103d-st., 50.5x80; William E. Troup and wife to W. W. Brosnan.....	7,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bliss, C. H., and wife to Emily Birdt; n. s. 72d-st., w. of 1st-av., 2 months.....	$3,000
Boyd, J. A., to C. H. De Grove and others; s. s. corner 7th-av. and 30th-st.; 3 months.....	14,500
Bayly, Mary E., to Catherine McGrath; No. 8 Monroe-st.; 1 year.....	1,000
Bayly, Mary E., to F. F. Schlitz; No. 9 Monroe-st.; 1 years.....	8,000
Cary, C., and wife to E. Sage; s. s. corner West and Water-sts.; 1 year.....	14,000
Cone, S. H., and wife to Seamen's Bank for Savings; s. s. 12th-st., 21 and 23 Wall-st.; 5 years.....	95,000
Clarke, Elizabeth J., and husband to R. H. Mallory, Trustee, &c.; n. s. 75d-st., w. of 1st-av.; 3 years.....	10,000
Cole, J. H., and wife to S. Wardlaw; s. s. 42d-st., e. of Avenue A; 1 month.....	1,200
Davis, Ann E., and husband to J. Hoffmann; n. s. 86th-st., w. of Lexington-av., and 1 other; 3 years.....	1,000
Dick, J. K., and wife to Broadway Savings Institution; 128 Amsterdam-av.; 1 year.....	10,000
Dwyer, J., and wife to D. Warren; No. 7 Dwyer-st.; 3 years.....	11,000
Donovan, Catharine and husband to A. Sweet; 1 year.....	7,500
Dunning, Aaron, Trustee, to J. Adams; s. s. 40th-st., w. of 8th-av.; 3 years.....	5,000
Folsom, D. W., and wife to F. A. Weeks; s. s. 125th-st., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av.; 3 years.....	8,000
Gardner, G., and wife to Seamen's Bank for Savings; s. s. 12th-st., 21 and 23 Wall-st.; 5 years.....	95,000
Hall, Ann E., and husband to H. Hall; n. s. 42d-st., w. of 9th-av.; 3 years.....	6,000
Kirchhoff, Anna E., and husband to H. Hall; n. s. 42d-st., w. of 9th-av.; 3 years.....	6,000
Lawrence, Jas. F., Receiver, and others, Trustees; s. s. 55th-st., w. of 6th-av., 3 years.....	4,500
Same to Same; s. s. 56th-st., w. of 6th-av., 3 years.....	4,500
Same to Same; s. s. 56th-st., w. of 6th-av., 3 years.....	4,500
Mandelbaum, Peter, to H. Weckerlin; s. s. Irving-pl., 100 ft. e. of 15th-st.; 3 years.....	10,000
Meeker, Elizabeth, and husband to J. H. Deane; s. s. 125th-st., w. of 2d-av.; 3 months.....	2,500
Oliver, Jas. M., and wife to E. Harrison, Trustee; n. s. 87th-st., w. of 7th-av.; 5 years.....	9,000
Same to Same; n. s. 84th-st., e. of 6th-av., 5 years.....	15,000
Kilroy, E., to Anna B. Moyer; w. s. Orchard-st., s. of Grand-st.; 5 years.....	8,000
Sawyer, Annie C., and husband to R. Ivison; 108 Wooster-st., $83 9/10 in 1880; 1 year.....	6,000
Speth, W., and wife to Knickerbocker Industrial Savings Bank; s. s. 8th-av., n. of 42d-st.; 3 years.....	12,000
Schaus, Jas. C., and wife to Knickerbocker Industrial Savings Bank; s. s. 8th-av., n. of 42d-st.; 3 years.....	15,000
Schaus, Jas. C., and wife to Knickerbocker Industrial Savings Bank; s. s. 8th-av., n. of 42d-st.; 3 years.....	8,500
Squith, V., to J. H. Beatty; n. s. 106th-st., e. of 3d-av.; demand.....	600
Steell, R. A., and others to G. Hodges, Executor, &c.; n. s. 61st-st., w. of 8th-av.; 3 years.....	7,000
Ogden, Mary, and others to E. Ogden, Executor, &c.; n. s. 10th-st., w. of 8th-av.; 3 years.....	1,000
Warnick, C., to Juliet R. Morris; n. s. 100th-st., e. of 4th-av.; demand.....	18,000
Wesendinck, H., to G. R. Hendrickson, Executor of; n. s. 35th-st., w. of 6th-av.; 3 years.....	14,000
Woodruff, Mary E., and others to M. Eller; No. 550 Grand-st.; 3 years.....	7,000
Yetter, J. A., and wife to Lying-in Hospital; n. s. 2d-av., n. of 61st-st.; 3 years.....	12,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Jarvis, R., Jr., to A. G. Phelps.....	$5,000
Nathan, Rosalie, to F. A. Macy and others, Trustees, &c.....	2,000
Smith, Augustus, to Seamen's Bank for Savings.....	95,000
United States Trust Company to A. W. Lowerre, Executor, &c.....	8,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MADISON-AV., between 81st and 82d-sts., a first-class full-width house, built for owner's own occupancy; will be sold unfurnished; furniture made to order by Messrs. Potter & Hymes.
For particulars apply at
ONE WHO HAS NO USE FOR IT,
No. 536 5th-av., corner 44th-st.

NEW, ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE.
No. 148 East 48th; No. 46 West 48th; No. 48 West and 19 East 77 East 53d; No. 2 East 55th; No. 6 East 68th; Nos. 19 East and 30 West 80th-st., and No. 20 East 80th-st., and 15 West 81st-st., and 15 East 84th; Nos. 2 and 16 East 86th; Nos. 12, 14, and 43 East 61st; Nos. 4 and 26 East 68th-st., 15 to 21 feet front, $18,000 to $36,000. W. P. ARYSDOM, No. 171 Broadway.

A ROW OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON 48th-st., between Madison and 5th-av., in 1880, the best block above 59th-st., all built up in 1879, and the best block in the city, with stores on both streets; all new, different in plan, exterior and interior finish; will be sold cheap. R. HARTLEY, 1 Madison-av.

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE ELEGANT HOUSES, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162d, 163d, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172d, 173d, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182d, 183d, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192d, 193d, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202d, 203d, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222d, 223d, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232d, 233d, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242d, 243d, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252d, 253d, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262d, 263d, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272d, 273d, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282d, 283d, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292d, 293d, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302d, 303d, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322d, 323d, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332d, 333d, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342d, 343d, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352d, 353d, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362d, 363d, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372d, 373d, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382d, 383d, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392d, 393d, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402d, 403d, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422d, 423d, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432d, 433d, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442d, 443d, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452d, 453d, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462d, 463d, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472d, 473d, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482d, 483d, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 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635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642d, 643d, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652d, 653d, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662d, 663d, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672d, 673d, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682d, 683d, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692d, 693d, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702d, 703d, 704th, 705th, 706th, 707th, 708th, 709th, 710th, 711th, 712th, 713th, 714th, 715th, 716th, 717th, 718th, 719th, 720th, 721st, 722d, 723d, 724th, 725th, 726th, 727th, 728th, 729th, 730th, 731st, 732d, 733d, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th, 738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742d, 743d, 744th, 745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st, 752d, 753d, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761st, 762d, 763d, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772d, 773d, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781st, 782d, 783d, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792d, 793d, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801st, 802d, 803d, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811th, 812th, 813th, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st, 822d, 823d, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th, 829th, 830th, 831st, 832d, 833d, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842d, 843d, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852d, 853d, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862d, 863d, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th, 871st, 872d, 873d, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882d, 883d, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st, 892d, 893d, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902d, 903d, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911th, 912th, 913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922d, 923d, 924th, 925th, 926th, 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1064th, 1065th, 1066th, 1067th, 1068th, 1069th, 1070th, 1071st, 1072d, 1073d, 1074th, 1075th, 1076th, 1077th, 1078th, 1079th, 1080th, 1081st, 1082d,

THE CHARGE AGAINST PHILP

WITNESSES FROM LYNN WHO NEVER HEARD OF MOREY.

FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION—THE DEFENSE INTRODUCE AN ALLEGED NEPHEW OF MOREY—PHILP, THE DEFENDANT, ON THE STAND.

All the spectators in Judge Davis's crowded court-room bristled up with expectation, yesterday, when the counsel for the defense of Philp, in his examination on a charge of malicious libel, called to the witness stand a person bearing the historical, but apparently almost extinct, name of Morey. This was a person of rural appearance, who answered to the name of Samuel S. Morey, and who said he had once had an uncle in Massachusetts named Henry L. Morey. He said he had seen this uncle in the street in Lynn, about the time of the date borne by the forged letter addressed to H. L. Morey. A hotel register from Lynn was also produced, in which "H. L. Morey" was twice registered, once as coming from Lowell, and the other time from Lynn. The witness, Morey, swore positively that he had met his uncle in a street called Main-street, the main street of Lynn. The Postmaster of that city, who was called for the prosecution, an old resident of Lynn, testified that there is no such street in the city, and never was; and Mr. Bliss questioned the genuineness of the hotel register, and intimated that "Mr. Morey," the witness, would be required in the future. The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, who was called by the defense to testify to his belief that Gen. Garfield wrote the signature to the forged letter, admitted on cross-examination that he did not believe the body of the letter to be in Gen. Garfield's handwriting. He was requested to examine the erasures on the envelope, and was then asked whether, if he had seen these erasures and the other suspicious marks upon the outside of the envelope before forming his opinion, he would still have been positive that the signature was Gen. Garfield's. He examined the envelope critically, by the aid of a small magnifying glass, and replied that if he had seen the erasures on the envelope he would have considered that a suspicious circumstance. Kenward Philp, the defendant, testified in his own behalf. His direct examination was very brief, being confined almost exclusively to denying that he wrote the forged letter. On being cross-examined by Mr. Bliss, he admitted that he wrote the editorials in question, notably the one entitled "Lying and Sticking to It," and acknowledged that he was something of an expert in the counterfeiting of signatures, having imitated those of Charles Dickens, Andrew Johnson, Thomas Nast, Sheriff Daggett, of Brooklyn, and others. After being bewildered by Mr. Bliss's questions, the defendant admitted that he had written the editorial entitled "Lying and Sticking to It" before he had seen the original Morey letter, or even a fac simile of it, and that he had only the assertion of the publisher of the paper that the letter was written by Mr. Garfield.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Samuel S. Morey, of Massachusetts, a witness for the defense, was called. He testified: I live in Lawrence, Mass., and was born in Lowell. I was a common laborer till I entered the Army in 1861; was in the Army till 1865, and have my discharge with me. I was in several Massachusetts regiments. I received a pension up to four years ago; when I went to South America. I knew Henry L. Morey. He was an uncle of mine, and formerly lived in Andover, N. H. From there he went to Fisherville, N. H., and opened a grocery store there. Then he went to Boston to travel for a commercial house. From there he went to Pennsylvania to travel for a Philadelphia house. I went to South America then, and lost track of him for four or five years. I next saw him in Lynn, Mass., in the Fall of 1877 and the Fall of 1878. I went to Lynn to see my step-mother. I saw him on Main-street, Lynn, and went from there to Boston with him. Between February and March, 1879, or thereabouts, I went to Lynn to get some pension papers signed. I met Henry L. Morey on the street as I was going to the depot. I went to the City Hall with him to see a mutilated corpse; I saw the body, and Henry L. Morey was with me. I have seen him write, and know his handwriting. He writes very coarse. [Hotel register shown witness purporting to be from Kirtland House, Lynn, Mass., with a name, H. L. Morey, registered.] I think that is his handwriting—I recognize it. [The page containing the name was offered in evidence; date of the page, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1879. Register shows that H. L. Morey, of Lowell, was at the hotel in question on that day to dinner. On another page, Friday, Oct. 17, 1879, the name H. L. Morey was written again, and this writing was also identified by the witness. This time the name was written: H. L. Morey, Lynn.] I know some of the streets in Lynn. The main street is Main-street. My uncle showed me a certificate of membership. [Mr. Bliss objected.] This was in Lawrence, Mass., about June, 1879. I had the certificate in my hand and read it. [On cross-examination by Mr. Bliss the witness said:]

I staid with Clara T. Morey in Lynn. Henry L. Morey was my father's brother. Clara T. Morey is my father's second wife. She is still alive, and lives in Boston-street, Lynn. I do not know that there is no Main-street in Lynn. I know that there is such a street. I last saw H. L. Morey some time in June, 1879, in my brother's house in Lawrence, Mass. I live in Lawrence, Mass., and was telegraphed for on Saturday. Mr. A. P. Clark, of Lawrence, came after me. He keeps a billiard-room in Lawrence, and said he wanted me to come to New-York and my expenses would be paid. He told me to go to head-quarters, Democratic National Head-quarters. I went there on Saturday night at 11 o'clock. I first saw those hotel signatures this morning. I am a common laborer. Since I left the Army I have not been able to work much, a day here and a day there. I worked for Humphrey Brothers, wood and coal dealers, Lawrence. Mr. Clark was not the first man to approach me on the Morey business. The Lawrence Eagle published an incorrect statement from me. It was entirely incorrect.

John G. B. Adams testified for the prosecution: I have lived in Lynn, Mass., since 1865. I have been Postmaster there since June, 1877, and attend to the duties of the office. I often open the mails myself or assist. I see the letters, and am familiar with the pouches in which Washington letters arrive. They are made up by the Railway Post Office, and not in New-York—never. I never saw a Washington letter in the Lynn Post Office that had a New-York "received" stamp on it. The mail when received is opened by the clerks or myself, the box-letters are assorted out, and the remainder are given to the carriers, and those that come back are put in the general delivery. A list is posted, twice a day, of letters that have not been delivered. I am generally acquainted with the names of persons receiving their mail matter in Lynn. I am at the window of the Post Office from two to four hours a day, and was for 10 years foreman of a large shoe factory there. I never heard of H. L. Morey or Henry L. Morey. I have searched for such a man since this inquiry began. I examined my carriers' alphabetical book, examined the city Directory for 1878, 1879, and 1880. Have seen the register of deaths. Have talked with a great many people, and tried to learn whether there was such a man in Lynn, but found nobody who knew of such a man. When I was foreman in a shoe factory I did not know of such a body as the Employers' Union. I know John Shaw second. He is well known in Lynn. A delivery stamp is put upon letters delivered in Lynn. A letter addressed to H. L. Morey, Lynn, Mass., would have a stamp put upon it reading, "Send your street and number to this office and your letters will be delivered free." That was the practice last January. General delivery letters are also stamped upon the back. [A Lynn letter so stamped was offered in evidence.] I have the lists here of letters delivered for Jan. 23 and 30, 1880. These are the original lists that were posted. They do not contain the name H. L. Morey. That list is revised twice a day. When a letter is delivered the name is erased, and when new letters are received they are added to the list. We keep a book of changes of addresses. I have it here. All changes of address are noted in this book. This book covers up to February, 1880, and goes back for more than a year. It is arranged alphabetically. It does not contain the name of H. L. Morey. Such a person never had a box in the Lynn Post Office in the last three years. There are three letters there now, uncalled for, addressed to H. L. Morey, received within a week. I have a Lynn Directory with me, the one in use in my office, in which changes in addresses are also made by my chief clerk. The name of H. L. Morey, or Henry L. Morey, does not appear in the Directory. There is no such street as Main-street in Lynn to my knowledge. It does not appear in the list of streets in the Street Directory. I know of no such street.

On cross-examination by Mr. Brooke, the witness continued: I know a street that runs down by the City Hall. That is Market-street. It is the main street. None of the street names have been changed lately, to my knowledge. There is a Washington-street. It has been so called for the last 15 years. I go through it from two to four times a day. The Sunday letters are not entered on this list. Letters leaving Washington at 9 o'clock at night usually reach Lynn at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Mr. Bliss.—How is the main street usually spoken of? A.—As Market-street.

By Mr. Brooke: What is the population of Lynn? A.—About 38,000; I know of an informal association of manufacturers in 1878. It was not called the Employers' Union. There was a strike, and they held several meetings. When the strike ended the association ended. I have paid my own expenses here, and came here at the request of the Postmaster of New-York.

Samuel M. Bubier, of Lynn, was then called by Mr. Bliss. He testified: I was born in Lynn 54 years ago, and have always lived there, except when I was in Europe, in 1871 and 1878, in the Summer, four months each time. I am a shoe manufacturer, and have been in this business for 40 years. I have been associated with my sons part of the time. I have never known of any organized association of employers in Lynn. Such an association has never existed in Lynn under any name to my knowledge. I know of the meetings held during the Crispins' strike in 1878. I was Mayor of the city of Lynn at that time. One meeting was held in a room in a bank building, in the third story. We had frequent meetings during the strike. Their object was to break the strike. They were not the meetings of any organized association. They were informal, and lasted about six weeks, beginning in January, 1878. The object was accomplished. Morey is a myth. We do not know of such a man, and I do not believe there is such a man. There was no person named Morey at any of these meetings.

On cross-examination by Mr. Brooke, the witness said that he did not know Gen. Garfield, but would vote for him.

The next witness, called by Mr. Bliss, was John M. Hurley, of Washington, a distributing clerk in the Washington City Post Office. He testified: I have been a clerk since Feb. 1, 1880. Before that I was a stamp clerk in the same office, and was familiar with the stamps used. [The Morey envelope was shown the witness.] Such a stamp as this, the canceling stamp, and the date stamp never was in use in the Washington office up to Feb. 1, 1880. The stamp has been changed since then. It was changed about Feb. 15. [Another envelope shown.] That is the kind of stamp that was introduced on the 15th of February.

On cross-examination by Mr. Brooke the witness said he was in the stamp department about four years. While he was in the stamp department the stamp was made of rubber. There were two or three, or perhaps four, in the office, all rubber. There was one other stamping clerk. Such a stamp as this on the Morey letter is in use now, and the change was made on the 15th of February. He was positive of the date on account of the date of *his promotion. Since Feb. 15* the rubber stamp has not been used.

Mr. Bliss announced that there were no further witnesses at present for the prosecution. Mr. Brooke then called Mr. Rockwell, saying that he desired to prove Gen. Garfield's handwriting by knowledge, but Mr. Rockwell did not respond.

Mr. Knox, of counsel for the prosecution, was then called. He testified that he was not sure that he knew Gen. Garfield's handwriting.

ABRAM S. HEWITT FOR THE DEFENSE.

After some delay, caused, it was alleged, by the absence of one of the counsel for the defense, Abram S. Hewitt was called. He testified: I live at No. 9 Lexington-avenue, New-York, my place of business is at No. 17 Burling-slip; I have been a member of Congress twice; I am acquainted with Gen. Garfield, and was twice in Congress with him; I am reasonably familiar with his handwriting; I have some letters of his in my possession. [The witness produced three letters.] I do not want to lose these letters; I have produced letters in court before that were never returned; these three letters were written, I suppose, by Gen. Garfield; I have frequently seen his signature, [the Morey letter was shown witness;] I have seen this once before; the signature, I think, is Gen. Garfield's; the only doubt I have about it is that clever counterfeiters can imitate anybody's name. [Other letters shown witness.] I have frequently seen people write. I am the Secretary of the Cooper Institute, and have been for 21 years. I have had considerable experience, as a business man, with handwriting. I am not a professional expert in handwriting. ["God forbid," said one of the counsel.] I make iron, but am not an expert in iron. I think this signature [referring to the Morey letter] is Gen. Garfield's. [A letter purporting to have been written by Gen. Garfield to one Warren O'Neil was shown witness.] I should have more doubt about this signature than about the signature on the Morey letter. I see the word "companys" in the Morey letter. It is an incorrect spelling. In one of the letters I have produced there is—[reading from letter.] in this letter, with a postscript, written by Gen. Garfield, the word pedigree is spelled "pedidree." In hasty writing he wrote "d," I suppose, instead of "g."

On cross-examination by Mr. Stoughton Mr. Hewitt said: I first saw the Morey letter on the day that a fac simile of it was first published. No; it was the one in type, not the fac simile. I saw the printed one about noon. I am a member of the National Democratic Committee. There are seven members of that committee. Mr. Barnum is the Chairman. I made a speech referring to the letter. I saw the original letter the same day, in the same rooms. I examined it and saw the envelope in which it was inclosed. I saw that it was postmarked. I do not remember who handed me the letter. Mr. Barnum, Mr. Scott, and other gentlemen were present, and a gentleman was introduced to me as a Mr. Hart. That was the first I had seen or heard of him. I said and thought that the body of the letter was not written by Gen. Garfield, but perhaps by a clerk. [looking at the Morey envelope.] I see a figure 3 and a figure 2, I think, in the date stamp. I cannot make out any month in the date stamp. There seem to be places where the date has been rubbed, a blurred appearance, seen through the naked eye. Seen through the glass, there seem to be more indications of rubbing at the corner of the figure than at other places inside the ring. I did not see the back of the envelope when I first looked at the letter.

Q.—Do you see anything on this envelope to indicate to your mind that Gen. Garfield did not write the words, "H. L. Morey, Lynn, Mass." on the envelope? A.—I really don't know how to answer that question. I do not think the address on the envelope is in Gen. Garfield's handwriting.

Q.—Are you so confident that this is Gen. Garfield's signature that if you knew the stamp on the envelope was made by a stamp not in use at that date you would still believe it? A.—I should regard it as very suspicious. If I had money to pay on such a signature I should wait to make further inquiries.

Several hypothetical questions were then asked the witness, and he said that if he had known that there was no such association as the Employers' Union, or no such person as H. L. Morey, he should have considered it very extraordinary. If he had seen an erasure on the envelope, he would have regarded that as a suspicious circumstance.

When a recess was taken, Mr. Bliss asked to have the witness Morey kept within call, for further examination. Counsel for the defense said they washed their hands of any responsibility for his appearance. Mr. Hewitt said he would probably be at home, if wanted, in the afternoon, but that it was very uncertain, as he was running for Congress in a district in which he had a violent opposition. A recess was then taken till 2:30.

After the midday recess, Kenward Philp, the defendant, was called several times, but he was not in court. Henry H. Dewitt, night editor of the Washington *Post*, gave some unimportant testimony in regard to a conversation he had with Postmaster Ainger, of Washington, and the latter gentleman was recalled to the stand for a few minutes to testify to some minor points concerning the conversation. "The first fac simile published," Mr. Ainger said, "did not represent any stamp ever used in the Washington office. The fac simile was afterward altered so as to represent the stamp now in use in that office."

PHILP ON THE STAND.

Kenward Philp, the defendant, was then sworn. In response to questions by Mr. Pryor he testified: I live in Brooklyn and am a writer for newspapers. I write for the *Family Story Paper* and other papers. I have been connected with other papers. [The Morey letter shown.]

Q.—Did you write that letter? A.—No, Sir. No word, syllable, dot, or letter; nor a word on the envelope, nor any of the figures. I first saw them on the afternoon of the day it was lithographed in the hands of Mr. Hart. [Manuscript of "Lying and Sticking to It" shown.] I did write that. When I wrote that, I think I had seen the original letter. I have never had the original letter in my hands. When I wrote that letter, most emphatically I believed the Morey letter to be genuine, and I still believe it to be. As one of the editors of that paper I believed this letter to be very injurious to the public welfare. I spell the plural of company ies, and never, to my knowledge, spelled it any other way. I do not believe that Mr. Daggett would swear falsely, but he was mistaken when he said that I denied the authorship of any of these editorials. Before I saw the Morey letter, I never saw any of Gen. Garfield's handwriting. I was out of the country in 1879.

On cross-examination by Mr. Bliss the witness continued: I am between 33 and 34 years old, and was born in London. I have been here since 1865, and was naturalized last year. My employments here have always been literary. I was once engaged on the Brooklyn *Eagle*, from 1865 till a short time ago. I was an editor and a reporter, and was managing editor of the Brooklyn *Union* for about two years and a half. I have never seen the electrotype of the Morey letter. I saw in the paper a statement that such a fac simile would be printed the next day. I was not in the office for several days previous, on account of inflammation of the eyes.

Q.—Then how does your editorial, "Lying and Sticking to It," happen to appear on that day? A.—I will tell you if you will tell me how Gen. Garfield denied it before it appeared. Did that article appear on the same day with the fac simile?

Mr. Bliss.—Yes, it did.

Philp.—Well, Sir, I give you my word of honor I cannot explain that. If that is so there is some curious mistake somewhere. I know that I did not write my editorial till I had seen the electrotype in the paper.

Mr. Bliss handed him a copy of the newspaper with the fac simile, and the witness said that it was printed two days in succession, and must be in the paper of the day before. It was not in the paper of the day before, and then the witness said the editorial was written after he had seen the type copy of the letter, not the fac simile.

Q.—Then you wish to correct your testimony? It was after you had seen the printed (type) letter, not the electrotype, that you wrote the editorial? A.—Yes, Sir; yes, Sir.

Q.—Then if you had never seen the original letter nor even the fac simile was it in the ordinary course of your business to write that the alleged author of it was lying and sticking to it? [Objected to and ruled out.]

Q.—How, then, did you know it was Mr. Garfield's letter? A.—Mr. Hart told me it was.

The witness continued: The information I had as to the letter being Mr. Garfield's was from Mr. Hart. The editorial was written on the night preceding its publication. I was at the office that night. It was the first night that I was well. I wrote something in large characters before writing the editorial.

Q.—Did you write anything else for the same paper in which the editorial appeared on the same day? A. [after looking over the paper]—Yes, I wrote several paragraphs and an article entitled "Oh, that Mine Enemy would Write a Book!" I generally write two columns a day; that is my contract with the paper; under the heading "What *Truth* would Like to Know." I wrote the item "Whether Mentor is not the Home of a Liar;" I wrote all these articles you have read to me; I had never seen the original letter when I wrote those first editorials.

Mr. Bliss then picked out a number of letters from the manuscript Mr. Philp admitted having written, and the witness again asserted that they were in his handwriting.

Q.—Did you ever simulate any one's handwriting? A.—I have simulated the handwriting of Charles Dickens and Andrew Johnson, after the latter's death, and Mr. Nast. I never simulated the handwriting of Col. Sinn, of the Park Theatre. I asked Sheriff Daggett once whether he would give me the hat if I would write his name skillfully enough to an order to get a hat. He said no. I have imitated his signature in his presence. I never wrote anything in anybody's handwriting but the signature. I have written other people's names in their presence, but very seldom; it is not a habit of mine. I have written, for my own amusement, the signatures of people. I have imitated Thomas Nast's signature several times—he is my favorite. It has not been a frequent habit of mine. I don't think I have been very successful in imitating these signatures.

This concluded the cross-examination of the defendant, and Mr. Brooke, for the defense, asked for an adjournment, saying it would be impossible for the defense to proceed, as several important witnesses were absent. Mr. Bliss, for the prosecution, opposed an adjournment, but Judge Davis decided to postpone the further hearing of the case till Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. In regard to the custody of the register from the hotel at Lynn, in which "H. L. Morey" is said to be registered, Mr. Bliss said the writing and the position of the writing looked very suspicious to him, and that he had been informed that the body of the book was written with nut-gall ink, while the name of the alleged Morey was written with aniline ink. He asked permission to have the writing examined by experts, with chemicals and apparatus, and counsel for the defense objected. Judge Davis decided that the book should be kept in the custody of the court, but that counsel might examine it on giving due notice, and that the writing might be examined by experts in the presence of counsel, but not in such a way as to injure either the words or the fibre of the paper. The alleged Morey was allowed to return to Massachusetts on the pledge of his counsel that he should be forthcoming when wanted.

JUSTICE DUFFY'S TWO RULINGS.

AGAINST A REPUBLICAN AND FOR A DEMOCRAT IN LIKE CASES.

Police Justice Duffy is fast gaining the gratitude of Tammany Hall, at the expense of losing the respect of honest citizens, by doing all in his power in registration cases to subserve the dictator's interests. This was strikingly illustrated yesterday in the Tombs Court, when he ruled in cases of alleged false registration with disregard of the merits of the cases and an unfailing solicitude for the interests of Tammany. All day long the private examination-rooms were crowded with Kelly's adherents, and "Personal" Chief Clerk Abraham R. Brown was kept busy filling out complaints as bases for warrants. Reams of complaints came from G. W. Wingate, the Tammany lawyer, and stacks of warrants were filled out to be executed to-day. Of the various cases that were acted upon, none more clearly demonstrated the Justice's partiality than one in which a Tammany adherent named William J. Smith, who gave his residence as No. 3 West Third-street, was complainant. He charged that Daniel Kelly, who lives at No. 28 West Fourth-street, illegally registered in the First Election District of the Seventh Assembly District as a resident of the above premises, when he actually lived at No. 63 South Fifth-avenue. Smith charged further that Kelly hired a room at No. 28 West Fourth, but never lived there, inquiries showing that he had always slept and taken his meals and lived at No. 63 South Fifth-avenue. Kelly is a Republican and intends to vote for Garfield and Arthur. He is a special Deputy Marshal under Chief Supervisor Davenport, and indignantly denied the charge of false registration. He produced a receipt for the rent he had paid for the premises he occupied at No. 28 West Fourth-street, and asserted that he had slept in the room. There was no trick or fraudulent design in his proceedings. Fire Commissioner Van Cott, who was in court, asserted privately that he knew Kelly well, and declared that he had lived for years in the Seventh Assembly District. Smith repeated that he had made inquiries and ascertained from outside persons that Kelly did not live where he swore he lived. Justice Duffy at once held him for examination, requiring him to furnish two sureties in $500 each for his appearance on Thursday for a hearing. He declared that the receipt for rent demonstrated nothing, and disposed of the case wholly and solely on Smith's statements.

Smith was chuckling over this, when the tables were unexpectedly turned upon him, and Justice Duffy was placed under the painful necessity of rendering a decision amusingly inconsistent with the one made in the matter he had just disposed of. Smith turned aside, when Inspector John A. McGiven, of the First Election District of the Seventh Assembly District, confronted him with the charge that he, who was so desirous of preventing and punishing registration frauds, had himself falsely registered. McGiven said: "This man, Smith, registered from No. 3 West Third-street, where he does not live." Smith's face flushed, and his frame perceptibly trembled, but he said defiantly, "Prove it." "What evidence have you?" asked Justice Duffy, apparently not relishing the turn of affairs. "This gentleman, Thomas Copeley, and myself," responded McGiven, "made inquiries of inmates of No. 3 West Third-street, of Dr. Lake, Mr. McDonald, and others, and they told us that Smith did not live there. They asserted that they had endeavored to dissuade him from registering from there, and implored us not to do him any harm for what he had done." "Can you swear that he does not live there," again demanded the magistrate. "Yes, I can," replied McGiven, "on the statements made by Dr. Lake and others." The Justice thought he saw an easy road out of the dilemma, although gained at the sacrifice of all pretense of consistency. He had held in the case against Kelly that Smith's unsupported statement, and the information he claimed he had gained from outside persons, were perfectly competent evidence upon which to hold the accused. This, however, was a case where Democrats were the prosecutors. An exactly similar question was now presented to him, but by Republican complainants. Therefore the magistrate astutely decided in an exactly opposite way. He said: "These statements of outside parties are only hearsay. They cannot be evidence, you know, unless you bring the people here. I cannot take action until you present your evidence in proper shape." Having thus exhibited his skill in leaning on the other side of the legal fence to serve his political master, the magistrate waved his hand, and the Republicans were hustled aside unceremoniously. The next moment he entertained another complaint from the same man, Smith, although the latter produced none of the evidence that he had insisted McGiven must present to secure judicial action, and notwithstanding that his credibility was questioned. This proceeding astonished many who witnessed it, but none more than Commissioner Van Cott. The latter told THE TIMES's reporter, however, that he should have Smith arrested to-day and secure a just and impartial hearing in his case.

A MISERABLE FIZZLE.

THE DEMOCRATIC ATTEMPT TO GET UP A BUSINESS MEN'S MEETING.

The attempt on the part of the Democrats to get up a "business men's" meeting at the corner of Broad and Beaver streets, yesterday afternoon, proved to be the most miserable fizzle of the campaign. A stand was erected, and Grafulla's Band marched through the adjacent streets in all directions for half an hour, endeavoring, without success, to drum up a crowd. Meantime, the managers were scurrying around seeking for somebody of some character to preside. Franklin Edson, who was advertised to do so, refused; so did President Parker, of the Produce Exchange, August Belmont, and Henry Hentz. Finally, at 3:30—half an hour after the time set for opening—Alderman Charles H. Marshall was roped in. Between 150 and 300 persons, the majority arrayed in *jumpers and carrying dinner-cans*, surrounded the platform. Mr. Marshall excused himself for being unprepared with a speech on the ground that he had not expected to take part. He said he was aware that a great many gentlemen of respectability and responsibility dreaded a change, but if our institutions would be damaged thereby they were not what he (the speaker) thought them to be. In conclusion, he introduced one James Wadsworth, who was counsel to the Boat-owners' Association, and about whom this organization recently passed resolutions not altogether complimentary. Mr. Wadsworth declared that "we are for free trade the world over, in order that we may distribute the food of this country to the famishing poor of Europe. We say, with Seymour, that our foreign exports can only be maintained by larger freedom to commerce." He also asserted that the restoration of the Democratic Party to power meant "the introduction at once of a much-needed change in our finances."

Ex-Senator Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, was introduced at the conclusion of Wadsworth's rambling and incoherent harangue. After likening Gen. Hancock's personal appearance to that of George Washington, he made a long plea in behalf of Southern solidity, and predicted that Republican success meant the establishment of a monarchy in the United States. Horatio Seymour, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, S. S. Cox, Abram S. Hewitt, John T. Hoffman, Clarkson N. Potter, and half a dozen others had been advertised to address the meeting, but not one of them was present. Mr. Marshall apologized for them as best he could, and then brought forward a young man named Garretson, who a few minutes before, alluding to the slimness of the meeting, had given it as his opinion that New-York State would go Republican by 20,000 majority. In his speech Mr. Garretson predicted 60,000 Democratic majority in this City and 80,000 to Spuyten Duyvil. A small German desired to make some remarks in favor of Nicholas Muller, but Mr. Marshall, who was evidently angry at the use that had been made of him, sharply said that he wanted no dictation and adjourned the meeting. It had lasted but one hour, and the only enthusiasm manifested was by a drunken, well-dressed man who stood on the platform just behind the speakers.

VOTE EARLY.

Do not dally at home to-day until some hired wretch votes in your name and robs you of the opportunity to vote for the men of your choice. As a citizen you have an obligation to discharge, as well as a privilege to enjoy, in voting for President. See to it that you are not deprived of the privilege by delay.

REFUSAL TO GIVE HIS OWN BAIL.

Frederick Cordes was arrested on the third day of registration for attempting to register as a voter on a fraudulent certificate of naturalization in the Seventh Assembly District. He was held in default of $1,000 bail by United States Commissioner Deuel, but, after examination, was committed to the custody of the Marshal, the prisoner being required to give his own recognizance for $1,000 bail. This he declined to do, and yesterday his counsel, Messrs. Wingate & Anderson, procured a writ of habeas corpus, and Cordes was taken before Judge Blatchford on a motion for his discharge. After hearing the petitioner's counsel, the court decided that it was not necessary for Assistant United States Attorney Tenney to oppose the motion. The court thereupon dismissed the writ, and held Cordes in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MR. HUGHES ON NEW-RUGBY.

HE TELLS THE FARMERS' CLUB WHAT HAS BEEN PLANNED AND ACCOMPLISHED.

A special meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute was held in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of listening to an address by Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q. C., of England, on "Rugby in America." The room was well filled when Mr. Hughes appeared on the platform, introduced by Robert J. Dodge, the President of the club. After thanking the club for honoring him by an invitation to address it, he said that he was in this country for the purpose of establishing a colony for young Englishmen, but that any American who was willing to accede to the conditions required of *Englishmen was welcome to settle in New-Rugby.* The origin of the movement in England was the growing necessity of finding some outlet for young Englishmen who found England too contracted, with its teeming population, for their aspirations. *It was natural that those having the movement in* charge should turn to this country, where the same language was spoken as in England. Having decided on founding the colony in America, the next question was in what part of America it should be located. After mature deliberation, it was decided that the best possible location would be south of Mason and Dixon's line. In the Northern States it was impossible to secure a large tract of land, unless it was taken in alternate sections. In Tennessee, a few miles north of Chattanooga, a large tract was found, and this the promoters of the movement secured. A part of it is yet to be transferred, but it is bonded to the colony, and as soon as the title can be made clear will be transferred. "Anything more unthrifty than the farming of the South," said Mr. Hughes, "I never saw. The people appear to be content to get just enough to live on, and they seem to ask for nothing more. The tract which we have secured is connected by one of the most magnificent railroads in the world with Cincinnati and Chattanooga. We shall have two markets for all our agricultural products, and both of them within easy reach of us." The beauty of the situation of New-Rugby, the speaker said, was unsurpassed. The settlement is on a fine plateau, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and its elevation is what gives to it such a delicious climate. The town has already been laid out, and a great many lots have been sold. Fifteen colonists are already building houses. The great trouble at present is to secure material for building, but a saw-mill and a brick-yard are already in operation. A hotel has been built, and is doing a good business. The town is situated at the junction of two mountain streams, and town lots were selling at first for $800 apiece, but now they bring $1,000. A beautiful road has been built from the town to the railroad. It runs along a ridge with fine fruit-bearing soil. The Chattanooga people will take all the produce which the farmers around New-Rugby can raise, and the new town begins its life with the most flattering prospects.

In answer to questions by members of the Farmer's Club, Mr. Hughes said that the extent of the property already purchased was about 45,000 acres, but land was bonded to the company to the extent of 400,000 acres, which will be purchased as soon as the title to it can be made clear. The great difficulty about securing all the land is that titles in Tennessee are extremely doubtful. To each plot of ground there are three or four claimants, and the company will not buy without a clear title. The town site of New-Rugby and its surroundings and the road to the railroad have been secured, and within three months the company expects to take possession of the lands bonded to it. The chief condition made by the company with purchasers is that they shall neither manufacture nor sell alcoholic liquors. Each purchaser of a town lot has to enter into a contract to this effect, and the contract is made so strong that if the purchaser breaks it, he forfeits his land. The other main conditions are that each holder of a town lot shall build a house of a certain value, according to the location of the lot, within three years, and that he shall aid in carrying into execution the sanitary regulations which the company has adopted. A church has already been built in New-Rugby, for the accommodation of all denominations, and a school has been organized which, it is hoped and believed, will be successful. About 100 town lots have been sold, and about 4,000 acres in small farms. Mr. Hughes, in concluding, expressed his belief that the colony of New-Rugby would prove one of the most successful experiments ever undertaken in the New World.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY'S RACES AT JEROME PARK.

The American Jockey Club has issued a genuine holiday programme for to-day, and should the weather be fine there will be an immense attendance of spectators, as the sport promises to be of a high order. Six races are to be decided, and one of them being a heat race, there will be a full day's sport. The sport is to begin with a selling race of three-quarters of a mile, the winner to be sold at auction for $1,000, subject to the usual allowances. For this are engaged Babcock & Co.'s Sioux, 100 pounds; James Kelly's Gossip, 79 pounds; C. Chase's King Nero, 89 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's Spark, 87 pounds, and Nelson & Co.'s Little Buttercup, 93 pounds. To follow is a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $600 added, the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters. Those that have accepted the weights are Krupp Gun, with 100 pounds; Harlequin, 89 pounds, and Uncas, 119 pounds. The third race is to be a dash of a mile and a quarter for a purse of $500; horses not having won a race during the year allowed 10 pounds, and maidens are allowed 15 pounds if 4 years old or less, and if older, 20 pounds. This will bring three competitors to the post in Wave o'Light, 87 pounds; Little Buttercup, 87 pounds, and Ambush, 111 pounds. The fourth is to be another selling race of a mile and a furlong, for a purse of $500, the winner to be sold for $1,500, with the usual allowances. In this there are Sioux, with 98 pounds; Malassinne, 73 pounds; Mabel, 77 pounds; Spark, 77 pounds; Gossip, 67 pounds; Harlequin, 105 pounds; Dan K., 104 pounds, and New-York Weekly, 104 pounds. This is a good field, but the odds are in favor of Dan K.'s chances. The fifth race will be the heats of a mile and a furlong, for all ages, the entries being Bowstring, with 92 pounds; Dan K., 104 pounds; Rachel, 85 pounds; Go Forth, 88, and Parole, 121 pounds. If Dan K. should start, the race between him and Parole will be close and exciting, for with the 17 pounds difference in the weights the famous gelding will have a hard road to travel. The sport is to conclude with a handicap steeple-chase over the full course for a purse of $600, of which $100 goes to the second horse. Entered for it are Bertha, with 138 pounds; Pomeroy, 155 pounds; Lizzie D., 169 pounds; L. L., 125 pounds, and Celtic, 130 pounds. The racing will begin promptly at 1 o'clock and the special race trains will leave the Grand Central Depot at 12:05 and 12:25 P. M., running direct to the grand stand.

RUNNING AND THROWING SPORTS.

RECORDS MADE BY THE SHORT HILLS CLUB ON THE POLO GROUNDS.

The Short Hills Athletic Club, of Short Hills, N. J., held their annual games yesterday afternoon on the Manhattan Polo Association grounds. Thomas W. White was referee, and the judges at the finish were Herman Oelrichs, H. W. Telfair, and George W. Carr. The first event was a 100 yards' run, handicap, in two trial heats. The first heat, with five entries, was won by A. C. Cooper, of the New-York Athletic Club, in 0:10¾; the second by H. Davidson, Jr., of the Manhattan Athletic Club, in 0:10¾, and the final by A. C. Cooper in 0:10¾. The second event was a one-mile run, which was won by H. Fredericks, of the Manhattan Athletic Club. Then followed a half-mile run, in which seven runners competed. It resulted in a dead heat between J. M. Young, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, and John Shields, of the Bates Athletic Club. The judges ordered that the race be run over again between the two, but on Shields declining to do so, the first prize was awarded to Young. The time of the race was 2:05¼. A 440 yards' run between L. E. Meyers, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, and G. J. Bradish, of New-York, was won by the former 0:51¼. Then followed a one-mile bicycle race, handicap, with 15 entries and three trial heats. The first heat was won by William Woodside, of New-York, in 3:46½; the second by Charles A. Reed, of the Columbia College Bicycle Club, in 3:58; the third by J. Sterns, of the Lennox Bicycle Club, time, 3:30¼; the final by J. Sterns in 3:38¾.

The next event was a 220 yards' run, handicap, in two trial heats. The first was won by R. H. Sayre, of the New-York Athletic Club, in 0:23; the second by J. McKinnry, of the Empire City Athletic Club, in 0:23½; the final by McKinnry in 0:23¾. This was followed by a 440 yards' hurdle-race, in two trial heats, there being 10 hurdles, each 2 feet 6 inches high. The first heat was won by L. E. Meyers in 1:01 1-5; the second by S. Vorhees, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, in 0:58½. Vorhees won also the trial heat in 0:58. Then followed a contest between W. B. Curtis, of the New-York Athletic Club, and C. A. J. Queckberner, of the Scottish-American Athletic Club. Curtis had been regarded as the champion hammer-thrower in America. Yesterday he threw a distance of 87 3-10 feet, against 87 4-10, his record, but his competitor, Queckberner, beat him by throwing over a distance of 88 3-10 feet. A 2-mile bicycle race, won by L. H. Johnson, of the Essex Bicycle Club, in 7:36½, was the last event. The spectators were then entertained with a grand bicycle and tricycle parade.

DO NOT PUT OFF VOTING.

No man who is entitled to vote, and who is not too ill to leave his house to-day, should fail to deposit his ballot, and deposit it early. There will be no lagging on the part of your desperate political enemies. Show them by your promptness this morning that you know that "vigilance is the price of liberty."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Vote Early!

Don't wait until the last moment, but vote early.

The polls open at 6 A. M. and close at 4 P. M., not at sundown.

"Old Republican" can vote if he is registered.

There has been a further increase in the amount of wheat in store of 800,000 bushels.

The free class in elocution at the Cooper Union will be reopened Tuesday evening, the 9th inst.

Jacob A. Hatzel has withdrawn as an independent candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District.

The match between the Boston lacrosse team, champions of the United States, and the New-York Lacrosse Club will be begun at 10:30 A. M. to-day on the polo grounds. The Bostonians arrived here yesterday.

The immigration at this port during the past month was the largest on record for November. It reached in round numbers 20,700. The arrivals since Jan. 1 aggregated 365,227, an increase of 173,055 over the corresponding period in 1879.

There was paid to the Receiver of Taxes last week the sum of $7,041,853 for taxes on real and personal estate for 1880. On Monday $2,517,522 23 was received, that being the first day the tax-books were opened. On Saturday $1,400,000 was collected.

A friend of the City Mission is about to erect a building in Rivington-street as a place for religious worship. Services in connection with the commencement of the work will be held to-morrow at 3 P. M., in the Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-street.

William Fanning, aged 22, of No. 502 Greenwich-street, was committed for trial by Justice Smith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having, in company with two other persons, assaulted Andrew McCann, of Hoboken, N. J., while he was going through West-street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and with having robbed him of a watch-chain.

The regular Fall parcel sale of new books will be held at Bangs & Co.'s, Nos. 739 and 741 Broadway, next week, beginning on Monday at 3 o'clock. The catalogue comprises nearly 100 pages, and among the publishers who contribute to it are Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., Chatto & Windus, Little, Brown & Co., G. P. Putnam's Sons, Scribner & Welford, W. J. Widdleton, and R. Worthington.

The following named gentlemen were elected members of the Council of the University of the City of New-York at the annual meeting of the shareholders yesterday: The Hon. William E. Maclay, John Taylor Johnston, the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., the Rev. John Hall, D. D., D. Willis James, S. O. Vanderpoel, M. D., LL. D., and the Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D. Their term of office is four years.

Thomas K. Davison, a deserter from the United States Army, was recently arrested and held to await a court-martial on Governor's Island. On a writ of habeas corpus he was taken before Judge Choate last week, and a motion was made for his discharge. He enlisted in 1870, being then a minor, and deserted in 1872. It was claimed that he was entitled to be discharged by the court, because he was a minor when he enlisted, and because the Statute of Limitations barred his prosecution at this time, it being eight years since he deserted, during which time he had lived in this City. The court discharged him yesterday.

While a horse and coupé belonging to Ryerson & Brown, valued at $1,000, were standing in Union-square on Sunday night, during the absence of Thomas Garvey, the driver, Robert Williamson, a young butcher, of No. 409 West Thirtieth-street, jumped on the box and drove off. He was driving furiously through Broadway when hailed by Patrolman Fay, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who ordered him to stop. Williamson struck the horse with the whip and drove still faster. The officer, however, overtook and arrested him. When arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, he said it was only a "lark," and that he did not intend to steal the property. He was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

William H. Williams sent a letter to Dr. Alvin M. Woodward, of No. 53 West Twenty-ninth-street, on the 28th ult., demanding a loan of $200 as the condition of suppressing certain information in relation to the Doctor's alleged relations with a lady. The Doctor sensibly refused to comply with the scoundrel's demand, but had him arrested by Detective Williamson, of the Central Office. On being arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Phelps, in General Sessions, yesterday, Williams pleaded guilty. He gave his occupation as a tailor, and said he lived at No. 139 Forsyth-street. Judge Cowing sent him to the Penitentiary for one year and imposed a fine of $150. The blackmailer wrote to Dr. Woodward under the name of T. Hibbard.

William Dauphin, who is said to be the brother of the President of the Louisiana Lottery Company, was arraigned in the General Sessions Court yesterday for selling Kentucky lottery tickets at No. 3 Bond-street, and pleaded guilty. Having only recently been fined $50 for a similar offense, Judge Cowing said he did not see how he could avoid sending the accused to prison. On hearing the Judge's announcement, Dauphin seemed overwhelmed with terror. "If you send me to prison, Judge," he said piteously, "I shall try and kill myself; I would rather be dead than in the Penitentiary." Judge Cowing said he felt convinced that the prisoner wanted to reform. He would give him another chance, and would therefore impose the mitigated penalty of $25 fine.

BROOKLYN.

Vote early!

Go to the polls early in the day! A full Republican vote in Brooklyn will do much to redeem the city, and place the State in the Republican column with a rousing majority.

The polls will open to-day at 6:39 A. M., and close at 4:53 P. M.

Permits for the erection of 61 new buildings were granted by the Department of Fire and Buildings last week.

A circular has been sent out, signed by Albert Daggett, Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee of Kings County, and by Thomas Carroll, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, notifying Inspectors and Canvassers of Election that the two parties have agreed to print both caption and indorsement on their tickets. This action is taken on account of the difference of opinion existing in many quarters as to the meaning of the word "caption."

LONG ISLAND.

Vote early.

The registration of voters in the five towns of Kings County was completed on Saturday, and the returns show a total of 5,994 names. The vote in these towns in 1876 was 4,951, making the excess of this year over that of 1876 943.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Vote early!

STATEN ISLAND.

Vote early!

NEW-JERSEY.

Vote early!

If every Republican will go to the polls to-day New-Jersey's next Governor will be a Republican and the Electoral vote of the State will be cast for Garfield and Arthur.

William W. Williams, a resident of West Orange, went into his stable Sunday evening to look after some thorough-bred colts, and shortly after was found lying on the floor unconscious. One of the colts had kicked him in the head and inflicted a deep cut over the right eye and in front of the right ear. Mr. Williams's condition is considered very critical.

Mrs. Cusack, a resident of East Newark, has been the victim of a series of misfortunes. Some months ago her husband died. Shortly afterward some cattle she owned were sold to satisfy a judgment. One day last week, while in New-York, she was run over by a truck, and so badly injured that she had to be taken to the hospital. Yesterday the remainder of her cattle were sold to satisfy a judgment of an undertaker named Mooney, who had a claim against her for her husband's funeral expenses. The sale brought only $38, not enough to satisfy the judgment.

In the Passaic County Circuit Court at Paterson yesterday the recent failure of Wright Smith, the Paterson silk manufacturer, who failed for $350,000 or more, and whose creditors were surprised at his confession of judgment to Whitney & Matthews for nearly $200,000, came up on a motion by the counsel of Whitney & Matthews for leave to enter the rule for the judgment on the records of the court, which the Clerk had neglected to do. Counsel wished the rule entered *nunc pro tunc*. The counsel of other creditors objected, claiming that other judgments entered up to the present time must come in ahead of that of Whitney & Matthews. The latter's counsel showed that they had filed the judgment properly, and had paid the Clerk the regular fee for recording it, which had not been done. Judge Dixon said the question was an important one, and he reserved his decision.

WARRANT AGAINST AN OFFICER.

A complaint was made yesterday before Judges Blatchford and Choate, in the United States Circuit Court, against William R. Spooner, one of the Federal Supervisors of Election in the Twenty-third Assembly District, by Col. William H. Kipp, who alleges that Spooner told him that one Timothy Donohoe and all other persons who attempt to vote to-day on certificates of naturalization granted by the Superior Court in 1868 would be arrested, and that Chief Supervisor Davenport had caused complaints to be made and warrants to be issued against all such persons. Col. Kipp claims Spooner to have constituted himself a sort of court, to have inquired into the circumstances under which Donohoe's papers were granted, and to find that they were lawfully issued. Messrs. Wingate & Anderson, who appeared for the complainant, asked for a warrant against Spooner, claiming that his words and acts constituted intimidation and interference with voters. Judges Blatchford and Choate held that there was probable cause to issue a warrant against Spooner whether the warrants had been actually issued or not as he had alleged, and directed the District Attorney to issue the warrant.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS.

PRAYERS FOR POLITICAL LEADERS AND OTHERS.

The Baptist ministers spent one hour of their weekly session yesterday in prayer for the welfare of the country. The Rev. Dr. Christopher Rhodes delivered the opening prayer, the substance of which was as follows:

God, our Father, we come to Thee because Thou hast helped us as a people in the past and led us with wonderful wisdom. Thou hast stretched out Thy hand and hast brought us great deliverance. Thou has made in our land a home for the oppressed of earth. We trust Thee still; we believe Thou hast great purposes to accomplish in behalf of this Nation, and because we believe this we cannot falter in our allegiance to Thee and our country. We cannot question that Thou hast our welfare at heart, and, though there may be agitation all around us and forebodings in the war-cries of the various parties, we trust in Thee. We commit the interests of this land to Thy loving care, and grant, O Lord, that there may be no bad spirit manifested in the contest, and that when the agitation shall cease we may behold Thy blessings *and acknowledge them with gratitude.*

The Rev. Dr. Evarts offered a prayer for the guidance of the future President, his Cabinet, the courts, and all persons in authority; for the elevation of all citizens above "the maddening influence of partisan feeling," and for the spread of moral reform throughout the country. "We plead tenderly for our brethren of the South," added the suppliant; "we do feel the effects of their maddening fanaticism in the past. God, forgive them, and may Thy benediction rest upon them. May this great American people become a great Christian brotherhood." The Rev. A. G. Lawson prayed that the contest to-day might be under the hand of God, and that He would have mercy upon the political leaders who had prostituted the Lord's day for the holding of political meetings. Mr. Lawson asked for Divine blessings on the public school system, and on all institutions and organizations having its welfare at heart. He also prayed for the foreign-born citizens of America, and particularly in behalf of the Chinese, against whom political parties were urging themselves. Prayers were also offered by the Rev. F. A. Douglas, the Rev. W. Humpstone, and a colored brother.

The Rev. Dr. Reuben Jeffrey, who has resigned the pastorate of the Marcy-Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to accept a charge in Denver, Col., delivered a farewell address. Dr. Jeffrey became Pastor of the former church seven years ago, when the membership was only about 40 persons. Its membership at the present time is 600. During the entire period of his connection with the church Dr. Jeffrey baptized 3,600 persons. The attention of the Conference was also called to the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Daniel Read, from the First Church of Williamsburg, he having accepted a call from a Western congregation. The Conference offered prayers in behalf of both, and appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions for presentation to them on the eve of their departure for their new fields of ministerial labor.

THE CITY BUDGET.

WHAT THE TAX-PAYERS MUST CONTRIBUTE TO RUN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The following table shows the cost of running the City Government this year, the amount asked for for next year, and the amount allowed the various departments in the provisional estimate made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

Objects and Purposes.	Appropriations made for 1880.	Amounts asked for 1881.	Amounts allowed for 1881.
Common Council	$106,450	$90,830	$84,250
Mayoralty	42,000	40,000	40,000
Finance Department	251,000	240,500	240,500
State taxes	3,571,323	4,270,760	4,270,760
Interest City debt	8,459,319	8,935,935	8,935,935
Redempt'n City debt	191,696	443,997	569,997
Armories and drill-rooms, rents	63,700	61,500	61,500
Rents (leases in force)	44,539	48,167	48,042
Judgments	500,000	250,000	250,000
Law Department	162,120	145,926	143,728
Public Works	2,040,500	2,409,450	2,409,450
Public Parks	893,500	997,150	919,881
Buildings	65,000	merged in	Fire Dep't.
Charities and Correction	1,346,[illegible]	1,612,416	1,517,416
Health Department	251,540	247,968	253,868
Police Department	3,252,740	3,600,127	3,361,315
Police Department (for street-cleaning)	895,000	1,002,295	800,000
Fire Department	1,307,670	1,568,959	1,568,959
Taxes and Assessments	107,580	100,300	102,100
Board of Education	3,500,090	3,620,095	3,620,095
College of the City of New-York	140,000	140,000	140,000
Advertising, printing, stationery, &c.	153,300	152,300	152,300
Salaries (City Courts)	237,300	242,500	235,900
Salaries (Judiciary)	[illegible]	373,373	369,323
Coroners' fees	48,500	48,500	48,000
Sheriffs' fees	40,000	50,000	40,000
Election expenses	177,100	154,550	154,150
Miscellaneous	158,914	165,220	154,420
Asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions	996,741	1,067,036	1,038,018
Total	$29,667,992	$33,066,645	$31,524,744
Deduct estimated amount of general fund	1,500,000	....	1,500,000
	$28,167,992	....	$30,024,744

The estimates for 1881, as given above, are now before the Board of Aldermen, who have by law 15 days in which to consider them. The figures must then be returned to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, who have until the last day of December to make the final estimates.

MALICIOUS LIBEL AND THE GRAND JURY.

The November Term of the General Sessions Court was opened yesterday by City Judge Cowing, who appointed Mr. Oliver K. King, merchant, of No. 130 Water-street, foreman of the Grand Jury. In his charge to the members of the jury, Judge Cowing, commenting on the recent attacks on the characters of public men by scurrilous newspapers, said: "The belief that character amounts to but little appears to be spreading. The freedom of the press is a boon which ought to be protected—protection should be given to every form of free speech—but it is the duty of the Grand Jury to show that, before the law, a citizen's reputation is of as much value as his property or his life. Honest and truthful criticism should always be upheld; but when you believe that it is actuated by malice and is untruthful you would be justified in regarding such criticism as an attack upon the peace and good-will of the community, and in punishing it as you would an assault upon that peace and good order by an assassin with a knife, a bludgeon, or a pistol. If these attacks upon character are continued, and the Grand Jury do not attempt to protect citizens against them, it will come to pass very soon that citizens will have to resort to self-defense. That is the usual result of wholesale and evidently malicious assaults upon character. Therefore I charge you it is your duty, with a view to preserving the sacred peace of our community, to look carefully into all cases presented to you which appear to involve the element of a malicious and unjustifiable assault upon personal character."

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Chauncey P. Reeve, a farmer of this town, 65 years old, drove *into Middletown this morning to see a doctor, and died on his wagon in front of the physician's door.* Heart disease was the cause.

THE BIGGEST THING OUT is what the druggists term DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP; its sale is enormous, and it has never been known to fail. Price, 25 cents. *Advertisement.*

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

We give below the number of arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at this port for the month of October, distinguishing their class and nationality. This table is compiled from the books of the Government, kept at the Barge Office, by Mr. Alfred Mabie, Boarding Officer:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
American	16	19	31	26	86	178
British	115	22	69	32	45	286
Norwegian	..	5	78	1	..	84
German	14	5	16	1	..	45
Italian	3	1	24	7	..	34
Austrian	..	..	13	1	..	14
French	5	..	3	1	..	9
Belgian	7	..	..	..	..	7
Dutch	6	..	1	1	..	7
Danish	5	..	1	..	..	6
Swedish	..	1	4	..	..	5
Portuguese	..	1	1	2	..	3
Haytian	..	..	1	1	1	3
Spanish	..	..	1	1	..	2
Russian	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	178	57	245	74	132	686
Total 1879	152	76	305	73	93	699
Total 1878	116	46	194	71	120	547
Total 1877	106	51	278	84	105	625

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

The number of arrivals from domestic ports during the same period was as follows:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
Eastern ports	28	1	6	10	729	767
Southern p'ts	101	1	4	8	275	390
Total	128	2	10	18	1,004	1,157
Total 1879	113	6	14	16	1,280	1,429
Total 1878	118	1	3	9	1,192	1,323
Total 1877	113	6	13	13	1,119	1,264

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:32 | Sun sets.....4:56 | Moon sets...5:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook..7:25	Gov. Island..8:15	Hell Gate...9:57

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.
The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, NOV. 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Scythia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Arran, (Br.,) Gladwin, Cape Haytien, &c.; Franconia, Mangum, Portland, J. F. Ames; Baltic, (Br.,) Parsell, R. J. Cortis; Breakwater, Gibbs, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Christansine, Coldrey, Antwerp; Magdalene, Henke, Bremen.

Bark George, Hillener, Hamburg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship St. George, (Br.,) Peters, Taganrog Sept. 27, Constantinople Oct. 1, Malta 5th, and Gibraltar 11th, with wool to order—vessel to Boiger Bros.

Steam-ship Plantyn, (Belg.,) Falk, Antwerp 13 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Norfolk, (Br.,) O'Callaghan, Shanghai Aug. 23, Foochow 31st, Singapore Sept. 8, Aden 25th, Suez 30th, Port Said Oct. 6, and Gibraltar 14th, with tea to order—vessel to Busk & Jevons.

Steam-ship Bermuda, (Br.,) Faircloth, Bermuda 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Steam-ship Nebo, (Br.,) Gordon, Bordeaux Oct. 18, with mdse. to order—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship Allemania, (Ger.,) Zwanck, Hamburg Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Hadji, (Br.,) Crowell, Aguadilla Oct. 14, Ponce 18th, Arroyo 19th, Humacoa 20th, St. Thomas 21st, Mayaguez 23d, Arecelbo 24th, and St. John, P. R., 25th, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Ship Highlander, (of Salem,) Hutchinson, Manila June 16, with hemp, &c., to R. W. Stone & Co.

Ship R. W. Stetson, Chamberlain, London 45 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship G. H. Wappens, (Ger.,) Diedrichsen, Padang 128 ds., with coffee to Winter, De Visser & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Progress, (Norw.,) Tallaksen, Brevig, Norway 50 ds., with ice to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark I. Sargent, (of Machias,) Kelly, Gothenburg 33 ds., in ballast to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Bark John Hickman, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bishop, Liverpool Oct. 6, in ballast to master. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Pactolus, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Clark, Limerick Oct. 11 in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Cintra, (Port.,) De Barra, Oporto 43 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to G. Ludmann.

Bark Annie I. Marshall, (of Digby, N. S.,) Lewis, Belfast 29 ds., with salt to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Conductor, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McBride, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Sylvan, (of Maitland, N. S.,) O'Neil, Belfast 32 ds., with iron ore to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Minnie Carmichael, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Taylor, Calais 23 ds., in ballast to James Edmiston.

Bark Kings County, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Porter, Antwerp 34 ds., in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Poseidon, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Liverpool 58 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Gaitana e Maria, (Ital.,) Mariani, Liverpool 57 ds., with coal to Perkins & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Antonio Sala, Mitchell, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to R. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to C. R. Wood.

Bark Josephine Accame, (Ital.,) Marino, Londonderry 32 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig Bratoraldama, (Port.,) Pamplona, Demerara 32 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Hasemeyer & Brune.

Brig Francesca, (Span.,) Tana, Mayaguez, P. R., 27 ds., in ballast to R. Nicholls.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W. S. W.; hazy off shore; at City Island, light, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Newsham, for Antwerp; Lamperts, for West Hartlepool; I. A. Stevens, for Jacksonville; ships New City and Gleaming, for Antwerp; barks Ines, for Trieste; Hansel, for Genoa; Elisa, for Velle; Ydun, for Antwerp; Europe, for Dunkirk; Abel, for Grimsby; Kenilworth, for Bristol; J. A. Harvie, for Dublin; Grad Karlovac, for Queenstown; Halcyon, for ——; brigs Juanita, for San Sebastian; Anita, for Ciudad Bolivar; Keystone, for Tuspan; Marrava, for Port Spain; Charles A. Hoard, for St. Kitts.

Also, steam-ship Arran, for Marseilles; Richmond, for Richmond; Albemarle, for West Point, Va.; barks Anders Dedeham, for Alexandria, Egypt; Lindesnaes, for London; Holmstrand, for Denmark; Kong Sverre, for Newry; brig Amy A. Lane, for Sagua.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Franconia, for Portland; bark Hazlehurst, for Bordeaux; brig Julia Blake, for Nuevitas.

Anchored at City Island, bound out, ship Constantine, for Antwerp.

SPOKEN.

Oct. 10, lat. 48, lon. 55, bark Revello, Reynolds, from Londonderry for New-York.

Oct. 19, 194 miles E. of Sandy Hook, bark H. L. Routh, from London for New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—The steam-ship Saratoga, Capt. Curtis, sld. from this port on Saturday afternoon for New-York.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Sld. 29th ult., Landseer, for Tybee; 30th ult., Famiglia S., for New-York; Haavund, Harry Douglass, Leona, the latter for the Delaware; Victor H. Hopkins.

Arr. 27th ult., Angelo, Gaetano Cicconardi; 29th ult., Catherine, Capt. Oliveria; Salvatore Massa; 30th ult., Christina, Cornelius Wynard Edward, Heinz, Capt. Bohme; Ferdinand, the latter at Falmouth; Guldbringe, at Folkestone; Tobique, Washington, the latter off Dungeness; Sipporo, 31st ult., Sampaolo, the latter at the Isle of Wight; Vega; 1st inst., Australia, Capt. Jackson; Hagelian, Capt. Karlsson; Rowland Hill.

The steam-ship Gloucester, (Br.,) Capt. Peters, from New-York Oct. 13, has arr. at Bristol.

The steam-ship Rheubina, (Br.,) Capt. Gasson, from New-York Oct. 15, has arr. at Cardiff.

The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Labrador, Capt. Delong, from New-York Oct. 20, was signaled off Cape La Hague at 3 o'clock this afternoon on her way to Havre.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Scandinavia, Capt. Paulsen, from New-York Oct. 5, has arr. at Barrow.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Victoria, Capt. Murray, from New-York Oct. 16, for London, has passed the Lizard.

The steam-ship Cyprus, (Br.,) Capt. Waters, from New-Orleans Oct. 1, has arr. at Havre.

The steam-ships Darian, (Br.,) Capt. McDonald, from New-York Oct. 18, and Orchis, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from Montreal Oct. 9, has arr. at Glasgow.

The steam-ship Elpis, (Br.,) Capt. Parlam, from Savannah Oct. 8, has arr. at Bremen.

The steam-ship General Werder, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New-York Oct. 19, has passed the Lizard on her way to Bremen.

The steam-ships Govino, (Br.,) Capt. Coates, from Montreal Oct. 6, via North Sydney, C. B., 12th; Sumatra, (Br.,) Capt. Saunders, from Boston Oct. 13, and Thames, (Br.,) Capt. Luckhurst, from Montreal Oct. 11, and Quebec 12th, have arr. here.

The steam-ships Hatherage, (Br.,) Capt. Hoare, from Charleston Oct. 10; Lake Winnipeg, (Br.,) Capt. Bernson, from Montreal Oct. 12, and Quebec 13th; Sibylla, (Br.,) Capt. Martin, from Savannah Oct. 14, via North Sydney, C. B., 18th, and Thamesmore, (Br.,) Capt. Sinthorpe, from Baltimore Oct. 15, have arr. at Liverpool.

The steam-ship Gardenia, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, sld. from Shields to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.—The steam-ship Helmstedt, (Br.,) Capt. Dennis, from Charleston Oct. 6; Mediator, (Br.,) Capt. Hannay, from New-Orleans Oct. 5, and St. Louis, (Br.,) Capt. McCauley, from New-Orleans Oct. 8, have arr. here.

MOVILLE, Nov. 1.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Anchoria, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York Oct. 16, has arr. here on her way to Glasgow.

The Allan Line steam-ship Polynesian, Capt. Brown, from Montreal Oct. 16, and Quebec 22d, has arr. here, on her way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 1.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Koln, Capt. Jungst, from Baltimore Oct. 15, has arr. here, on her way to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 1.—The Guion Line steam-ship Arizona, Capt. Murray, from Liverpool, for New-York, sld. hence Sunday, the 31st ult. at 12:25 o'clock P. M.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Bothnia, Capt. McMickan, from New-York Oct. 20, arr. here Sunday, the 31st ult., at 7 o'clock A. M., on her way to Liverpool.

The White Star Line steam-ship Britannic, Capt. Perry, from New-York Oct. 23, arr. here at 8:30 o'clock P. M. to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

BROUWERSHAVEN, Nov. 1.—The steam-ship F. Caland, Capt. Deddes, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

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